

# Law Enforcement News

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## Reagan calls for nation to mobilize against drug abuse

Spurred by growing reports of crime and human anguish attributed to use of the drug crack, the Reagan Administration and members of Congress have spent the waning days of the summer trying to focus the nation's attention and energy on a sweeping campaign to deal with the ravages of drug abuse through education, drug-testing and enforcement.

President Reagan, who has called for voluntary drug testing of all Federal employees, set an example last month when he and senior White House staffers voluntarily submitted to urinalysis tests. The White House has not released how many of the staffers "gave at the office." According to White House spokesman Larry Speakes — who took the test — no "roll call" was kept.

The test results will be kept confidential, and will be returned to the White House within 10 days by the U.S. Naval Hospital in Norfolk, Va.

Speakes said that if any sample is found to contain drugs, the in-

dividual in question will be retested and, if necessary, counseled. President Reagan himself declared during a nationally televised news conference that those who turn up positive on the drug tests should be given assistance to "get clean."

In a number of recent public pronouncements, Reagan has called for a "national mobilization" against narcotics abuse. He has urged private groups to help the Government apply pressure to users in schools and in the workplace to "straighten up, get clean."

The President outlined six general goals in the Administration's crusade against drugs, but declined to be specific about the costs, details or scale of the campaign. The details, he said, will be announced in the near future. "This is chapter one, more to come."

The six goals are: creating a drug-free work environment for all Americans; eliminating drugs from schools; improving efforts

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## Crack buyers in New York find it's a long walk home

The Federal law that allows for confiscation of property used in a drug transaction is proving to be as applicable to small-time drug buyers as it is to major traffickers, much to the dismay of New York City crack users. The users, many of whom drive into Manhattan to buy the highly addictive form of cocaine, are finding out the hard way that they may be taking the bus back home.

During the first week of August, the New York City Police Department seized 30 cars from crack buyers during a four-day sweep, the majority of the cars belonging to residents of middle-class, suburban New Jersey communities. The vehicles seized ranged from a 1971 Chevrolet van to a late-model BMW belonging to a New Jersey doctor.

"If you come to New York to buy crack, bring car fare and be prepared to take the bus back," warned Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward.

The 1970 civil statute used as the grounds for the seizures has been applied in the past primarily to drug dealers, said Rudolph Giuliani, the United

States Attorney in Manhattan. After a review of the law by police and Federal officials, however, it was determined that the law could be applied equally to any property used as an instrument in a drug transaction, whether by the buyer or the seller.

The vehicles are being stored at a Manhattan garage. New York Mayor Edward I. Koch said officials should set a goal of confiscating 5,000 vehicles during the program. He said the city would provide garage space for the seized vehicles if Federal space proved inadequate.

No one has claimed credit for the new policy. A police department spokesman, Officer Fred Elwick, said it was the result of a recent brainstorming session between city and Federal officials who have been trying for weeks to come up with new strategies to curb the spread of crack.

While officials contend that the new policy is likely to be challenged by some 50 percent of those whose vehicles have been seized, they say it will act as a potent deterrent — par-

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## Multi-agency task force hits Mexico border to stop drugs

As an accompaniment to plans for a sweeping program of drug education and testing, the Reagan Administration has said it will launch a \$266-million effort to cut off drug supplies at the Mexican border. The plan is the first enforcement initiative unveiled under the President's national campaign against drugs.

The program, known as Operation Alliance, is intended to stem the flow of cocaine, heroin, marijuana and amphetamines from Mexico, officials said. Announcement of the enforcement effort was made as Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid ended his working visit to the United States. During the Mexican President's stay, he and President Reagan agreed to seek stronger measures to reduce drug trafficking and to expand trade and in-

vestment between the two countries.

In recent months, Mexico has been criticized heavily by members of Congress and the Reagan Administration for laxity in preventing the cultivation of marijuana and opium poppies and the transshipment of cocaine through the country.

Operation Alliance will entail sending hundreds of additional law-enforcement officers, investigators, prosecutors and others to the Mexican border to combat drug and arms trafficking, illegal immigration and related criminal activity. New aircraft weapons and other equipment will be purchased for the operation at a cost of over \$100 million, officials said. The program will involve the cooperative

efforts of 22 Government agencies.

The campaign will also involve the addition of 189 Customs agents, 100 officers from the Internal Revenue Service, 120 from the Drug Enforcement Administration, 75 from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and 60 Federal prosecutors to the border area that stretches from Texas to San Diego.

The Mexican Government initially opposed any increased enforcement on the grounds that it would lead to undue harassment of illegal aliens coming across the border to find work. American officials say they have discussed the operation with the Mexican Government and have eased their concerns.

Some 3,300 Border Patrol of-

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## Peru sends jets to blitz drug makers

The Peruvian Government has begun implementing plans to deploy its military resources against drug traffickers, but unlike neighboring Bolivia, with no help from outside sources such as the United States.

In August, a major anti-cocaine operation was begun in Peru, with two squadrons of Peruvian Air Force planes flying sorties into the Amazon jungle to attack drug production sites and jungle airstrips.

According to Interior Minister Abel Salinas, the jets

strafed, bombed and fired rockets on two of the 12 bases targeted in the campaign.

Salinas said it was the first time any government in the world has deployed fighter aircraft in an antinarcotics campaign. Peru plans, he said, to use the jets against other bases.

An attack by helicopter on a third base was met with machine-gun fire by traffickers. There were no casualties reported.

"We want to show that Peru

is using its own means to fight drug traffickers and we will not allow foreign forces to enter the country to fight the scourge," said Salinas.

Salinas added that his Government could do still more against the drug producers if the United States increased the \$3.2 million it allocated this year to Peru's antidrug campaign.

Peru is the world's leading producer of the raw materials for cocaine, with Bolivia second.

## Boston police recruits dropping from academy due to illiteracy

The Boston Police Department has come up with a long- and a short-term solution to a problem — police recruit illiteracy — which will not go away, it has been said, until the state's Civil Service examinations are improved.

Nearly one-fourth of the current police recruit class flunked out of the academy six weeks into the eighteen-week program because they could not read or write well enough to sustain the necessary grades.

According to Peter Welsh, director of the Boston Police Department's bureau of administrative services, two area universities — the University of Massachusetts and Northeastern

University — have offered their services to help the department get recruits up to par. "They have experienced similar problems with incoming freshman classes that have not received the skills and training at a high school level that prepares them for college," Welsh said.

For the time being, the 22 recruits who failed this summer — most of whom were minority males — will attend a remedial reading and writing program at the University of Massachusetts. The program, called "Access," will be open to the recruits in several weeks. Both universities have extended their services free

of charge, said Welsh.

A more comprehensive, long-term program is going to be created with the help of Northeastern's School of Criminal Justice. "The Northeastern program is going to be a three- or

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### Errata

In the August issue, due to a printer's error, an announcement of LEN's once-a-month summer schedule was made. We apologize for the error and are pleased to report that with this issue, we are resuming our regular, twice-monthly publishing schedule.



# Around the Nation

## Northeast

Delaware — Wilmington State Trooper Raymond Peden, 31, and telecommunications worker Boh Kerrington, 26, swam across the English Channel in August.

DISTRICT of COLUMBIA — Metropolitan Police Officer Kevin Welsh, 34, plunged to his death last month in an attempt to save a mental patient who had jumped off the 111th Street Bridge into the Anacostia River. Welsh was assigned to the city's Special Operations Division. The unidentified woman, described only as being in her 60's, was rescued and brought by helicopter to the Washington Hospital Center shock trauma unit.

MASSACHUSETTS — The state's two-year-old Governor's Alliance Against Drugs program is being eyed by the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration as a model for the rest of the country. Legislation was adopted Aug. 12 by a House Committee which will appropriate \$300 million to set up similar programs.

NEW YORK — The New York City Police Department will expand their Combat Auto Theft Program to seven additional precincts by Labor Day. Under the plan, vehicle owners sign a notice with police that their vehicles are not normally in use between the hours of 1 A.M. and 5 A.M. Owners are given bright red, luminous decals shaped like police shields to place in the left rear windows of their vehicles. If police spot a vehicle with the decal being driven or towed during these hours, they can stop and question the operator. The program, currently in use by only three precincts in Queens, will be implemented in two Manhattan and two Brooklyn precincts as well as in one precinct each in the Bronx and Staten Island.

Only five potential jurors — all women — have been chosen so far for the trial of reputed mob boss John Gotti. Gotti, 45, is accused of taking part in an 18-year series of crimes which include gambling, robbery, loansharking and three murders. For the duration of the trial, jurors' names will be kept confidential and lawyers have been prohibited from speaking with reporter about the case.

New York City's \$4.4 billion Police Retirement Fund will begin cutting off its investments in companies that do business with South Africa as a means of putting pressure on the government there to give up apartheid policies. The divestment of the police fund, announced this summer by Mayor Edward I. Koch, Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward and Patrolmen's Benevolent Association President Phil Caruso, will be phased in over about five years. The plan, which would begin with companies that do business with the South African military, police or prison system, could eventually lead to total divestment with all companies who do business with South Africa.

Gov. Mario M. Cuomo signed a bill into law last month establishing a clearinghouse to circulate posters of missing and exploited children outside of official channels. Posters will be placed in heavily traveled public locations such as bus terminals and airports. The Missing and Exploited Children Clearinghouse will also prepare bulletins for distribution in public and private schools, develop training programs for police investigating missing persons cases and begin education and prevention programs for schools.

Maj. John W. Herritage became the highest-ranking black trooper in the New York State Police last month. Herritage, who was named commander of Troop G headquarters at Loudonville, answered queries about his notoriety by saying he had always

thought the agency had one color — gray, like its uniform. Herritage replaces Maj. Dan R. Thiess who now leads Troop D, headquartered at Oneida.

PENNSYLVANIA — The Crime Stoppers program, sponsored by the Citizens Crime Commission of Delaware Valley, swung into action this summer. Part of a 10-year-old nationwide movement uniting police, citizens and news media in an effort to use modern communications technology to reduce crime, the program pays up to \$1,000 in rewards to anonymous informants who call in tips eventually leading to the arrest and charging of suspects.

## Southeast

MISSISSIPPI — Tommy Moffet, 36, became Biloxi's first black police chief in August.

VIRGINIA — The Portsmouth Police Department is planning to implement foot and horse patrols in seven of the city's housing projects where residents have complained of shootings and drug sales.

## Midwest

ILLINOIS — According to a study released by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, how extensive an individual's prior criminal history is — not the person's age, race, sex or types of crime previously committed — is the best indicator of whether that person will resume a criminal career once released from prison.

Of those offenders in the Authority's study who had 11 or more arrests in their prior criminal histories, 77 percent were arrested once during the 27

to 29 months following their release from prison. In comparison, 60 percent of those offenders with 7 to 10 prior arrests were arrested again.

INDIANA — According to Marion County prosecutor Stephen Goldsmith, the Fugitive Investigative Strike Force (FIST) has arrested at least 38 more felons bringing the total number of those arrested to 427.

MICHIGAN — Flint Mayor James A. Sharp Jr. asked Police Chief William Lyght Jr. for his resignation this month. Sharp cited Lyght's failure to reduce the city's soaring crime rates as reason for his action.

Judge Thomas Roberts of Ingham County District Court ruled last month that it is not an invasion of privacy for police to use surveillance cameras to monitor restrooms at public rest stops. Roberts ruled that observations either in person or by monitor of the common area of a restroom does not violate limited expectations of privacy. The ruling has opened the door for the prosecution of 42 men arrested for homosexual activities at a rest stop in Holt, Mich. The men's lawyers sought to have the case dismissed on several grounds including invasion of privacy and improper issuance of the warrant allowing the surveillance.

OHIO — Bowling Green Chief of Police Galen L. Ash was sworn in last month as state president of the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police. A 1978 graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy, Ash has been a member of the state association for the past eight years.

## Southwest

NEW MEXICO — Police in Albuquerque are having to learn German and Dutch in an effort to communicate with the department's dogs. Four of the six police canines were trained in Europe and don't respond to commands given in English.

TEXAS — Galveston County constables are testing a combination radar unit, computer and camera which automatically photographs motorists who are exceeding the speed limit by more than 10 miles an hour. The equipment photographs both the driver's face and the car's license plate as well as recording the date, time and speed. The firm that distributes the device develops the film and matches the license plate with car owners. The information is sent to the police who decide who will receive a speeding notice in the mail. While the equipment can be left to operate unattended along a highway, for the Galveston County test a constable will monitor

the apparatus. The equipment has been used for years in Switzerland and other parts of Europe but this is the first time it has been tested in the United States.

Montague County Sheriff Harry Walker, 37, has been found guilty of mailing child pornography. He also faces charges of sexually assaulting a 14-year-old boy.

The number of reported serious crimes in Houston rose 13.7 percent for the first half of 1986 as compared to the same period last year, according to police statistics. Violent crimes increased by 34.3 percent and property crimes were up by 11.3 percent. The only Part I crime category to show a decline was murder, which dropped by 7.6 percent. Assaults were up by 76.2 percent, said to be due to a change in policy regarding the handling of domestic violence situations.

UTAH — Upscaled terror and increased violence have prompted the Salt Lake City Highway Patrol to switch from 6-shot revolvers to more powerful, accurate semiautomatic pistols.

## Far West

CALIFORNIA — Los Angeles County District Attorney Ira Reiner will seek at least a six-month jail term instead of probation for first-time drug dealers and state prison for repeat offenders.

Prosecutors say no charges will be filed against the Los Angeles County Sheriff's marksman who killed the manager of a Beverly Hills jewelry store in the mistaken belief that he was the gunman who had killed two hostages in a robbery attempt June 23. In a related development, the two surviving hostages have filed damage claims totaling \$20 million against Beverly Hills police and Los Angeles County sheriff's deputies, charging they had mishandled the incident.

HAWAII — Construction began this month on the \$7.3 million Honolulu Police Academy completed by February 1988.

NEVADA — The Federal Government will pay the full cost of six Nye County sheriff's deputies posted at the Nevada Test Site. The county had paid \$110,000 a year.

OREGON — The Federal Bureau of Prisons is planning to build an 800-bed prison in Sheridan which would employ 300 workers. Opponents of the plan, however, are challenging the needed zoning change.

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## NJ judge halts drug tests

The Plainfield, N.J., Police Department was temporarily barred July 30 from suspending two officers and two civilian employees who turned up positive in a drug-screening urinalysis test.

Federal District Judge Lee H. Sarokin, who issued the restraining order, acknowledged the need for municipalities to have police and firefighters performing their duties free from the influence of drugs, but cautioned that this need must be "balanced with the constitutional rights of those who have chosen to serve in those departments."

The restraining order was requested by members of the Plainfield Fire Department, which had also administered the drug test. According to Harold Gihson, the city's Director of Public Affairs and Safety, nearly 16 percent of the fire department showed positive test results. Although the suspensions of the police personnel were not challenged in court, Sarokin included the police department in his ruling, compelling Gihson to reinstate the officers and civilian employees. A final hearing on the case is due to be held on Sept. 15.

Police personnel took the universally-administered drug tests in late May of this year at Gihson's request. The city has no established drug testing policy, rules or standards, and although Gibson said there have been no

documented euphemisms of anyone in the department using drugs, there have been phone calls indicating the possibility of drug abuse by members of the department.

Gihson, who said he anticipated some resistance to the tests, noted that what the city did constituted "governmental action." He observed that the courts historically have held that when governmental action takes place and there is an intrusion of an in-

dividual's privacy, the government has a responsibility to show a compelling interest that justified the action.

"In this case," Gihson said, "I believe that compelling interest is the public safety of the 47,000 residents of the city. Therefore, I did what I did recognizing fully there was a potential of contesting to it."

Prior to the test being administered, Gihson said, there

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### IACP develops model policy for use of drug-screening tests

With increasing numbers of police agencies administering or planning to administer drug-screening tests to their employees, the International Association of Chiefs of Police has developed a model policy to help law enforcement executives to identify and deal with illegal drug use by personnel.

The policy, which recommends testing of all department personnel including civilian employees, suggests the routine testing of applicants and recruits for drug usage as part of their pre-employment medical exam. The plan also recommends testing an employee at a supervisor's direction when

there is documented evidence that the individual is demonstrating a higher rate of auto accidents, excessive absenteeism, impaired performance or other behavior inconsistent with past performance.

Current employees should be tested, the model policy states, when there is an allegation of the use, sale or possession of narcotics, the actual use of force, or when there is a serious on-duty injury to an employee or another person. Moreover, the policy recommends that sworn personnel assigned to the vice or narcotics units be required to submit to

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## National Night Out has best showing ever

As December is associated with Christmas, November with Thanksgiving, so is August becoming linked with the National Night Out, a crime-prevention project sponsored by the National Association of Town Watch.

According to the association's executive director, Matthew Peskin, the National Night Out had its best showing ever this past August 12, having involved 4,720 communities across 49 states. Almost 16 million people repaired to their porches, lawns and other venues to take a stand against crime.

One of the qualities that Peskin believes is largely responsible for the success of Night Out is that each town sets up its own agenda of activities for that day. The project, initially created to demonstrate the value and effectiveness of police-community crime prevention programs as well as strengthen neighborhood spirit in the anti-crime effort, has turned into something more.

"Overall, it was extraordinarily

successful," said Peskin. "There were very few major cities that weren't involved to some extent." Peskin said there was also great participation by small towns, villages and hamlets. "Most of them had good campaigns which featured special events," he said.

In New York, for example, the office of Gov. Mario M. Cuomo did a mailing to 4,000 communities within the state, said Peskin. "It got a lot of the boroughs involved, a lot of the communities that weren't part of the citywide rally."

Baltimore also had an excellent turnout, Peskin said, with a great percentage of that city's neighborhoods participating in the events. The police department's SWAT team helicopter toured the city and used its public address system to greet neighbors who were out that night. "They [crime-prevention organizers] went door-to-door with a crime-prevention hand a month before the project to make sure areas were alerted," Peskin said.

## California drunks pay for police response

The California Highway Patrol is seeing to it that drunken drivers who are involved in traffic accidents pay for their mistakes — literally.

Under legislation enacted in 1985, any motorist convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs who causes an accident requiring emergency service from any public agency may be held liable for the cost of that emergency response, up to \$500. Potential billers include the CHP, local police and fire departments and public ambulance services. Since July 1, the CHP has billed 47 drunken drivers. So far, only two have paid, for a total of \$455.

The CHP has begun a four-month pilot enforcement program that will involve selected field offices. According to CHP Commissioner James E. Smith, the agency wants to see whether it gets better results when the field office bills the convicted drunken driver directly or when the billing is done through the central accounting office. Till now, all billing has been done by the central office.

Costs are determined by the time the officer spends in accident investigation, report writing, vehicle storage, arrests, booking and traffic control. The recovery of costs is only sought by the CHP if it was the primary investigating or responding unit.

Bills are only sent to drivers after they have been convicted. If no payment is received within 60 days of receiving the bill, the driver is subject to legal action.

While Smith concedes that it is unlikely the highway patrol will

recover full costs for DUI accidents, he said the hilling approach is "another way of expressing the growing public intolerance of the drinking driver and the suffering and expense that stem from DUI accidents."

### Burning desperation:

## Arson on the rise in Texas

The paralyzing slump of the American oil and gas industry has brought another unexpected burden for the state of Texas: The Houston area, the largest metropolis in the state, has become the nation's new hot spot for arson-for-profit.

"What we are seeing now are legitimate people who would never have dreamed of burning their homes," said John S. Baracato, a retired deputy fire marshal in New York City who is now director of the arson and fraud unit for the Aetna Life and Casualty Company.

Last December, a Harris County home insured by Aetna burned to the ground. The owner, Robert Lowery, a 32-year-old building contractor, told of being robbed at gunpoint by a man who then set fire to the house, destroying a neighbor's house in the process.

Lowery, whose business troubles had put him heavily in debt and under tax liens by the Internal Revenue Service, aroused the suspicions of the authorities. In August, he was indicted for arson.

Aetna recently sent its experts to Houston to hold a seminar to help local fire departments and insurance investigators detect cases of fraud and arson.

"Five years ago, when property values were going up, arson of

private dwellings was relatively insignificant here," said Charles C. M. McKeithen, the local Aetna claims manager. "Now, values are going down and people are losing their jobs. If the mortgage company repossesses a guy's house, he loses his equity. Unfortunately, the insurance company is the only market for him."

According to Assistant Chief Eddie Corral of the Houston Fire Department, there are about nine cases of arson a day in Houston, and arson accounts for one out of every ten calls answered by firemen. Arson had been steadily declining until 1983, when falling oil prices began to take a heavy toll on the local economy. So far this year, Corral said, arson is up 10 percent over the same period last year.

To complicate matters, Robert Mackey, chief of the Houston arson squad, made a case for increasing his staff of 72 but his efforts were for naught in light of the city's financial difficulties, which have forced the layoff of city workers.

Insurance claims for fire losses in Houston were 280 in Houston in 1984 and are expected to reach 352 this year, according to Aetna's figures. Thirty to 40 percent of the cases are arson, said McKeithen, as compared to 20 percent five years ago. Moreover,

Aetna said arson cases are mounting in Dallas as well.

With unemployment reaching a post-depression high of 12.5 percent and property values declining by 30 percent or more, the use of arson as a way out of financial trouble has become an "irresistible temptation" for many desperate Houstonians, say fire officials. Finding themselves without income and facing ruinous losses if they sell a house worth less than its outstanding mortgage debt, collecting insurance seems to many to be the only viable alternative.

Although most of the arson is concentrated in Houston's low-income East Side, it appears to be spreading to the more affluent southwestern and western areas of the city, according to a report in The New York Times. The amateurishness of many fires is a sure indication that law-abiding people are turning to arson, said Chief Corral. In one instance, a student and his wife who had misused three payments on their home and were facing imminent foreclosure left a trail of wadded newspaper to carry the fire throughout the house. Firemen put out the blaze and found the paper. The wife confessed, and she and her husband were convicted and put on probation.

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# People and Places

## Send in the clowns

From hardened criminal to innocent child, it seems that everyone loves a clown. New York City Police Officer Michael Fandal found that out firsthand, having been making people laugh for nearly 10 years as Ernest Desire, the clown whose mission is to stamp out crime.

Fandal, a police officer for 13 years, works in Greenwich Village on the midnight to 8 A.M. shift. He has been performing as Ernest Desire for almost a decade at parties, schools and prisons. "A clown is a powerful symbol," he said. "Gags are symbols to bypass the resistance people have to receiving positive information."

Although Fandal employs outrageous puns and an arsenal of visual and physical gags to fight crime as Ernest Desire, his performances carry a serious underlying message: "I love you. Treasure yourself. Don't trash yourself."

Fandal's clowning has also given him a more philosophical outlook. "If I should go around a corner and someone blows me away," he observed, "at least I'll know that I tried to do something to change those vicious attitudes."



## Power hitter

New York Gov. Mario M. Cuomo gets the feel of a baseball bat presented to him upon being named "Most Valuable Player for 1986" by the New York State Law Enforcement Council. The bat, presented at a recent bill-signing ceremony for the state's Organized Crime Control Act, is inscribed with the names of criminal justice legislation supported by the council and signed by Cuomo. Looking on are (l. to r.): Assemblyman Daniel Feldman; State Senator Christopher Mega; Kings County District Attorney Elizabeth Holtzman; Governor Cuomo; New York Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward; Deputy Attorney General Ronald Goldstock (partially obscured); Suffolk County District Attorney Patrick Henry; Attorney General Robert Abrams; New York County District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau Jr., and Dr. Thomas Reppetto, president of the Citizens Crime Commission of New York.

## Dogged deputy

Twenty-three-year-old Brenda Lewis has given herself a tough act to follow after she tracked down one of the U.S. Marshal's Service's 16 most wanted criminals during her first six months on the job.

Lewis, a deputy marshal who works out of the service's Orlando, Fla., office, tracked down Edward Vigliotto, a convicted robber, this past July. Vigliotto had escaped from a California jail in 1985.

Following a tip, Lewis tracked Vigliotto to an Orlando restaurant. Later, Lewis and her supervisor, Inspector Lucy Hendricks, arrested the fugitive at his girlfriend's home. "When you're dealing with someone known to carry weapons, that's scary," said Lewis.

Lewis's potential with the Marshal's Service has been apparent since day one, said Hendricks.

## Two heads are better?

The town of Bensalem, Pa., is hopeful that within the next several months the Bucks County Court will decide which of the town's two police chiefs will remain at the helm.

Currently, the one who answers the phone at the chief's office and fulfills the chief's duties is Richard J. Viola. A 18-year veteran of the Philadelphia Police Department, Viola was appointed chief in 1981 but suspended in 1984 on allegations of misconduct. Fired in 1985, Viola was rehired this past January by a newly elected board of supervisors.

The other claimant to the chief's office is Theodore Zajac Jr., who was appointed by a lame-duck board of supervisors three months after Viola was fired. Zajac contends that he holds the ti-

tle and is the only one who may do so.

According to Zajac's attorney, Brendon Brett, "Mr. Viola believes he's the chief and has been acting as if he's the chief of police. It's a fairly unusual situation."

When Viola was rehired in January, the township's board of supervisors declined to fire or demote Zajac, a procedure regulated by the Police Tenure Act. Rather, the board allowed Zajac to keep the title but gave Viola command of the department and occupancy of the chief's office.

Shortly after Viola took command, Zajac filed a disability claim and has not worked since, although he has collected his salary of \$43,194. Viola also collected his salary under a disability claim during his suspension.

The conflict between Viola and Zajac dates back to October 1982 when Viola, then the chief, fired Zajac, then deputy chief, on the basis of allegations that Zajac had withheld investigative information from other detectives. Zajac was later ordered reinstated by a Bucks County judge.

Zajac's wife, Patricia, is a township supervisor who voted to fire Viola in August 1985 and voted against rehiring him in January. Three supervisors who voted to fire Viola were not re-elected and were replaced in January by pro-Viola candidates.

Viola appealed his dismissal to the Bucks County Court and was rehired after Judge Isaac S. Garb granted him a new hearing.

Although Viola dropped his appeal of the township's original decision to fire him once he was

rehired, a Federal lawsuit filed by him against the township and 12 of its officials is still pending.

## Visions of Paradise

Sam Paradise, an independent candidate from Texas for the U.S. House of Representatives, says he has seen too many of his friends leave law enforcement and the fire service for jobs in the private sector that offer more comprehensive benefits.

In an effort to stanch the flow of those leaving public sector employment, Paradise has based his Congressional campaign in part on the proposal that firefighters and law-enforcement personnel be eligible for the same benefits as Federal employees under a Federally funded program. "In some communities, the benefits are quite good," said Paradise, "but in some communities, they're way below the average norm. I believe a national system would be the solution."

Paradise, a real estate investor, would like to see police and firefighters given the same hospital, insurance and pension benefits as Federal employees, along with an increase in salary. "Federal matching funds would be the solution to upgrade their salaries to an acceptable standard," he said. "[The] benefit package I propose will reduce the turnover that is presently taking place and insure that more of these public servants will continue to stay in their profession as

well as give them the benefits they justly deserve."

Coming from Texas, a state whose residents are particularly sensitive to taxes, Paradise has also proposed a way of realizing his plan from existing Federal revenues: He has proposed that all foreign aid programs be discontinued. Since 1946, Paradise said, the United States has paid out \$2.4 trillion in foreign aid. Hundreds of millions of that, he added, has been given to Communist-bloc countries such as Yugoslavia, Poland, the Soviet Union and East Germany.

"I feel that it's time for this money to be spent at home; time for us to invest back in the country," said Paradise. "The citizens of some communities are reluctant to pay the necessary increase in taxes to make sure that law enforcement and firefighter personnel are entitled to the benefits and salaries they deserve. A national program would be the only solution," he said.

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## What They Are Saying

"We need to be looking at a four-year mandatory sentence for possession of crack. Until we get to that point, we're only going to be spinning our wheels."

Clearwater, Fla., Police Chief Sid Klein, on the growing problem of rock cocaine in his area. (5:2)



# Citizens' academy offers close-up look at cops

One of the first lessons Trish Johnson learned as a civilian employee of a law-enforcement agency was that enforcing the law generally comes first for police and public relations comes later.

This lack of attention paid to image, said Johnson, a public-information officer with the Phoenix Police Department, has left the public with an outdated, often negative impression of police. The problem, however, has been successfully — if somewhat slowly — resolved through a relatively new concept known as the citizens' police academy.

An idea that originated in England, the citizens' police academy gives civilians a chance to learn how police operate through a 10- to 12-week program of lectures and hands-on presentations by police. The concept was imported to the United States by an Orlando, Fla., police major who had been visiting England and who saw the academy as a great community-relations builder. The Orlando Police Department set up the first such program in this country in 1984.

The citizens' police academy in Orlando received attention from police chiefs across the country, according to Orlando Police Officer Ilona Edwards, but thus far

Phoenix is the only city to implement a similar program.

The Phoenix citizens' police academy, which meets three times a week for 10 weeks at the Phoenix Police Academy, graduated its first 40 students this past summer. "Basically, we were looking for ways to get the community more involved and more informed about what the Phoenix Police Department does," said Trish Johnson.

Those who attend the academy do so on an invitation-only basis, said Johnson. Many of the people in the first class, she added, were previously involved in community crime prevention to some extent. "We did a lot of talking to our officers and asked them to recommend people who had expressed an interest in the police department or in some of our programs. Everybody who really deals with the community submitted a list to me and then we could only handle so many." From the one sprawling master list the department had to select those who would be invited to attend the first class.

"We were looking to represent a variety of professions and to have a good balance of men and women and minorities representing the community," said Johnson. "We tried to be as diverse as possible

in all of our acedemeees so we were not having too many of one profession because again, it is a little bit of a networking tool on our part, too," she said.

Given the limited size of the citizens' academy classes, the Phoenix Police Department relies on word-of-mouth community relations support from those who have attended the program. If there is a banker in one of the classes, explained Johnson, that banker could then tell others in the banking industry about the academy and thus "spread the word" about the police department. In this way, said Johnson, "the next time they see a headline where it says the department was involved in a shooting or some incident which is considered controversial, they will be more comfortable in understanding all the mechanics of why this thing occurred."

During their 30 hours of class time, students participate in a ride-along with police officers and in an evening of firearms training. The students also hear lectures on narcotics, vice, homicide investigation and police ethics. "We show them that our narcotics dogs can really sniff out narcotics and that our bomb dogs can sniff out bombs," said Johnson. "We demonstrate at-

tack — we stage a burglary and let the dog go. It's great fun; everyone loves it."

The Orlando Police Department, meanwhile, started its fourth citizens' police academy class on Sept. 8. So far, the Orlando program has graduated 98 students and the next class will hold 35 more. Most of the students are referrals from the first class and from the department. "We've had a lot of newspaper articles and TV interviews," said Officer Edwards. "We invite the public to call and leave their names if they'd like."

The Orlando version of the academy is a 12-week course. During the first week, said Edwards, the students are welcomed and police selection and training are discussed. The curriculum touches on such topics as search and seizure, internal affairs, crime statistics, field operations, special operations and crimes against people.

"There are some actual cases which they [police officers] bring in and they tell you how they got the case and the clues," Edwards said. "Tech services come in then with an actual blood spatter."

Undercover narcotic operations are discussed, along with constitutional law and specialties like the emergency response team, the SWAT team and the community relations unit. The last class is devoted to the use of lethal and non-lethal force.

"The whole class hears our policy on deadly force and non-deadly force," Edwards said. "They are put in an actual simulated scenario with videotapes and a gun and they have to either shoot or not shoot and justify their position."

The spokesmen for both police departments agree that the program has been of tremendous value in terms of positive public exposure for the agencies. Johnson, who attended the first Phoenix academy class herself, recalled that one student, an accountant, said he had always believed that law-enforcement officers held somewhat "Ramboesque" views. "As he went through the class his opinion softened," she said. "He felt we were a lot more progressive than he suspected we would be, a lot more open-minded and receptive to criticism."

Johnson participated in the academy program because she believed that, as a civilian, she would never "be fully aware of what this department is doing because I'm in an office and they're out on the street." Law enforcement, she said, is no longer a field that one enters because no other job is available. "It's a skilled professional occupation. It takes a particular kind of person to do it and we're saying that a person in law enforcement is a real quality person."

Orlando's Officer Edwards maintained that 99.9 percent of their academy's graduates become "good-will ambassadors" for the department. Since the first class, in fact, an alumni organization has been formed, leading to another unexpected dividend. "The last class raised the money for a speed dialer — that's a computer you put all your phone numbers into and it dials them. It's a \$5,600 machine," Edwards said. In addition, academy alumni have contributed 800 to 900 hours of volunteer service with the police. "In that way they're very valuable," she said.

## Florida police report widespread, growing threat from rock cocaine

Florida law-enforcement personnel and citizens recently got a graphic, up-to-date look at the growing problem of crack and its violent effect on users, thanks to a briefing paper distributed statewide by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

The agency also circulated an impact study based on a survey initiated in July of all Florida sheriffs and police chiefs concerning crack and its impact on jurisdiction throughout the state.

Information disclosed by the survey will form the basis for FDLE's future recommendations for state action on the problem, according to FDLE Commissioner Robert R. Dempsey. The data were gathered from all 67 county sheriffs' departments and 179 of 307 police departments that participated in the survey.

Seventy-five percent of the agencies responding to FDLE's survey perceived crack as a problem in their jurisdictions, and 66 percent of those saw the problem as severe. More than half said the problem has been serious over the past six months to a year.

Sixty percent of the agencies surveyed said they have made crack seizures over the last year. Some 1,351,983 doses or rocks have been seized throughout the state — the equivalent of 282 pounds of cocaine.

In addition, 45 percent of the agencies responded that weapons had been seized during crack-related arrests and that band-

guns made up 66 percent of the weapons found.

Blacks comprised 64 percent of those said to be involved with the drug, according to the survey, and youths age 18 to 20 made up 31 percent of those involved with crack. The police agencies' responses indicated that 79 percent were under age 25 and 22 percent were under 18.

The crack dealer, according to the survey, is typically male, black, wears expensive gold

jewelry, has gold copped teeth and sports short, Afro hairstyles. Dealers are usually from a low income background and are often school dropouts, laborers or unemployed. The crack user, on the other hand, can be from any sector of society.

There has been a rise in the sale and use of the drug by teenagers, who will frequently steal from their parents to support their habit. It has been reported, said

Continued on Page 13

## ...While Clearwater nabs 68 cracks dealers, users

The arrest of 68 distributors and consumers of crack by Clearwater, Fla. police this July capped a six-month undercover drug investigation that resulted in 142 felony charges.

Units of the police Special Weapons and Tactics team rounded up the suspects without having to fire a shot during the early morning hours in the North Greenwood Avenue and Condon Gardens section of the city. Three rock houses, distribution points for the sale and consumption of the drug, were targeted as well.

Crack usually sells for \$10 to \$25 for one-tenth of a gram in Clearwater, and police seized \$15,000 worth of the drug during the investigation. "It's the perfect drug to sell," said Capt. Richard Whita, head of the department's vice and in-

telligence unit, who, with senior detectives, directed the operation.

Clearwater forces were assisted by the Pinellas County SWAT team in taking over a crack house whose entrances had been reinforced with steel. "Our SWAT team couldn't break the door down with a battering ram," said Clearwater Police Chief Sid Klein.

During the investigation, five people associated with an organized group of cocaine traffickers called the "Miami boys" were arrested. Some 15 to 20 men from Miami were arrested during an undercover operation directed against them last year. Dubbed the Miami boys because all are originally from that city, the network of cocaine dealers is known to have concentrated its traffick-

Continued on Page 13

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# NJ judge puts drug test on hold

Continued from Page 3  
was "sufficient knowledge on all sides that it was coming," although only a few selected individuals knew exactly when the tests would be given.

According to Ed Martone, the assistant executive director of the New Jersey Civil Liberties Union, which represented the fire department employees, the test violated the Fifth Amendment, which protects individuals from self-incrimination, the due-process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the Fourth Amendment, which protects individuals from improper search and seizure.

Judge Sarokin wrote in his decision that if a drug testing program is warranted, its "existence

must be made known, its methods enunciated" and its "confidentiality adequately provided" before implementation may begin. "No matter how important the war against crime and drugs," he noted, "constitutional rights must not be sacrificed to win these battles."

The firefighters' petition, said Sarokin, described how plaintiffs were "coerced" into submitting urine samples in a "raid-type atmosphere." However, he said, those whose samples did come up positive should remain under observation by their superiors and continue to serve until a final hearing is held and a new ruling issued.

## Model-making:

# IACP offers drug-test policy

Continued from Page 3  
periodic testing at the direction of their superiors.

"Police officers like every other citizen in our society can fall victim to the temptations and hazards associated with the use of narcotics and illegal drugs," said IACP's executive director, Gerald R. Vaughn. He added, however, that unlike other citizens, the responsibilities of the police officer "demand that he remain free of drug dependence, illegal drug use and drug abuse."

IACP's model policy incorporates legal and ethical considerations into a program drafted and reviewed by experienced practitioners, but it is not meant as a complete policy for a police agency. "It should serve as a solid foundation for a final

program design that must be shaped to the contour of the unique needs, legal requirements, and case law of the implementing jurisdiction," said Vaughn.

According to the policy, all department personnel should be prohibited from taking narcotics or dangerous drugs unless prescribed by a doctor. Any employee taking prescription medication should notify their superiors immediately.

The use of any statutorily defined illegal drug by employees inside or outside the department is not to be tolerated, according to the policy. If any police employee has reason to believe that a colleague is using drugs, the facts and circumstances should be reported to superiors.

[Copies of the model drug-

testing policy may be obtained by writing to IACP, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878.]

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# LA police DARE kids: Say no to drugs

This fall 52 Los Angeles police officers will turn into full-time school teachers as one of the most



## Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

successful drug-education programs in the nation goes into its fourth year. The program, called Project DARE (for Drug Abuse Resistance Education), is a joint venture of the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Unified School District.

In line with expert thinking that the time to begin drug education is before children turn on, DARE concentrates on fifth, sixth and seventh graders. For 17 weeks — a full semester — Los Angeles police officers make weekly visits to classrooms. Their aim is not so much to scare kids about the horrors of drug abuse (although the dangers are covered), but rather to teach them self-respect and ways to resist peer pressure and learn how to say "No!" to drugs.

Evaluations of the first two years of the program strongly suggest that Project DARE has been a resounding success. There has been no controlled study showing decreased drug use by students, but studies conducted by the Evaluation and Training Institute of Los Angeles found a wealth of evidence in reports by

teachers, principals and the children themselves to show that kids' attitudes toward drugs are changed by DARE. Perhaps even more significantly, they found that academic performance improved in many children, even though that was not an objective of DARE.

Overwhelmingly, teachers and principals who were polled after participating in Project DARE agreed with such statements as:

"Students are better equipped to deal with drug-oriented situations"; "students are more willing to talk about problems related to drugs"; "students are better able to resist peer pressure," and "students have more positive attitudes toward police officers." Quizzes given to the students before and after the DARE course in their school showed dramatic changes in their attitudes toward drugs. For example, before DARE 62 percent of one group of fifth graders disagreed with the statement, "If your best friend offers you a drug, you have to take it." After DARE, 100 percent disagreed. Before DARE, 52 percent disagreed that "it is okay for kids to drink alcohol as long as they quit before it becomes a habit." After DARE, 96 percent disagreed.

Clearly those results suggest attitudes which, it is hoped, will enable the children to resist drugs as they enter the teen years. But beyond the attitude changes, though, the evaluators found an

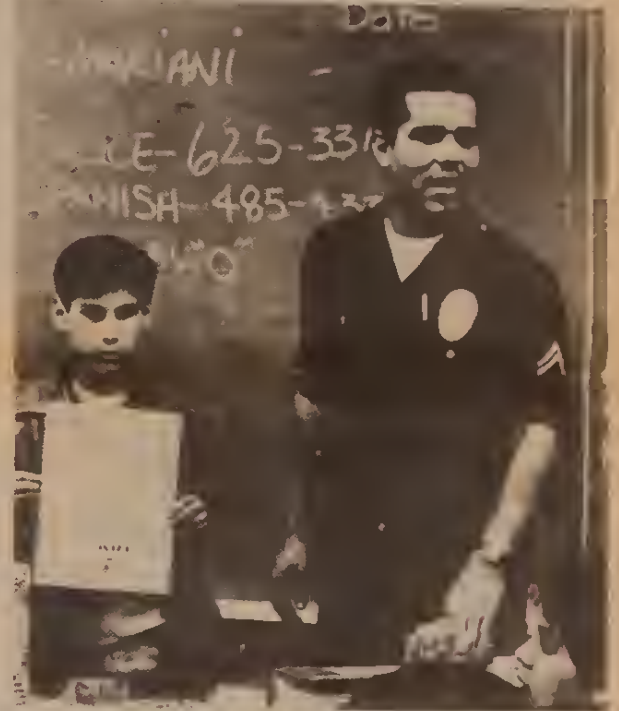


Project DARE involves more than working in classrooms for Los Angeles police. Here, Officer Lorrie Boetic organizes playground games with a group of school children.

objective fact that was unexpected and unintended — improved work in school. The researchers took a random sample of 276 seventh graders and compared their school performance before and during DARE. They found that the grade-point averages of half the children increased during the semester they were in DARE. In addition, their teachers reported that 56 percent of the students behaved better in class and 43 percent improved their work habits. The assumption is that the DARE classes enhanced the students' self-esteem and their ability to understand that actions have consequences, leading to better work in school.

Project DARE is the brainchild of Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl F. Gates. The DARE curriculum was worked out in 1983 by a task force of officers and personnel from the Los Angeles schools. All the teachers come to the program from patrol duties. Most are college graduates, and all have worked with youth previously (a few are former teachers). They take 80 hours of training before stepping into a classroom, learning such teaching techniques as role-playing, classroom management and counseling. Each officer is assigned to five schools per semester, so he or she spends one day a week in each school. In addition to their classroom duties, Project DARE officers spend time in the playground during recess to show kids that cops are human, too, and they have meetings with teachers and principals to discuss mutual needs and concerns. The officers also hold evening meetings with parents to further their knowledge of drug problems. (Evaluators found that parents, like their children, had changed attitudes after DARE meetings.)

During the last school year, 29 officers — four of them women — made up the DARE faculty. For the coming year their ranks will grow to 52, and it is expected that most of the 360 elementary schools and 65 junior high schools



Los Angeles Police Officer Joe Mariani works with pupils on an exercise in building self-esteem.

in Los Angeles will have the DARE program. Project DARE's success has attracted widespread attention outside of Los Angeles, and as a result special training classes are held for officers from other cities. Thus far training has been given to officers from 29 police agencies in California and nine from distant cities, including Honolulu, Pittsburgh, Nassau County, N.Y., and Burlington, Vt.

DARE may not be the final word on drug education for kids, but it's an impressive beginning.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.)

## Boston recruits find reading a struggle

Continued from Page 1

four-phase program," said Welsh. "There is going to be a pre-hiring examination so that after Civil Service sends us a list — which doesn't tell us anything — we will send them through our own examination to test their reading and writing skills."

This test will alert the department to those recruits that are not likely to make it through the academy. Their entrance into the academy, said Welsh, will be deferred until they have completed a remedial course at either Northeastern or the University of Massachusetts.

"While they are in the academy," said Welsh, "we will offer through Northeastern University a program of tutoring help in preparation for their exams at the academy. For those who English is a second language for, we can have training in ESL [English as a Second Language]. If they don't make it through the academy, if they fail academically," he said, "we'll enter them into a remedial program at Northeastern. When they get another shot at it, they will have undergone a whole remedial and counseling program at the university."

According to Welsh, the problem, basically, is that the state Civil Service exams for police recruits are too "easy."

"Supposedly, the Civil Service tests someone who can read and comprehend at a 10th-grade level," he said. "That's just not true. Witness the fact they we have people who passed the Civil Service exam but we test in our academy and they have fourth- and fifth-grade reading levels and they can't pass academy standards."

The exam, said Welsh, is not one that really tests appropriately. "The Civil Service test is ridiculous. It doesn't measure anything."

Unless pressure to change the tests is put on Civil Service officials by other cities and towns in the state, Welsh said it is "doubtful" that any change will occur. The way the Boston Police Department sees it, said Welsh, in the long run there are two solutions — the Civil Service or public education. "Unfortunately, there is nothing we can do about the schools from where we sit," he said. "With Civil Service, I think we can but it is a long-term, protracted battle and we have an immediate problem."

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# Forum

**Zalman:**

## The death penalty: more harm than good?

By Marvin Zalman

There is no credible social scientific support for the view that the death penalty deters murder more than long prison terms. Without utilitarian support for capital punishment, only one justification remains for executing murderers: It is demanded by justice.

Justice is a genuine rationale for punishment and must be taken seriously.

Most death penalty opponents are absolutists; they believe that execution, like torture, is an uncivilized act of raw state power that should never be tolerated.

Still others believe that all forms of retribution are inadmissible. If capital punishment were abolished, this group would then mount a crusade to replace punishment with "treatment," an ill-conceived notion that has potential for much evil.

I am a retributionist. I believe that persons who violate fundamental norms of civilized society should be punished because they deserve it. The desire for revenge is not supposed to be admitted in polite society. But retribution reflects the capacity of human beings to sense injustice, to be angry about wrongs committed against others. There is a sense in all societies that a failure to punish serious violations of basic values is destructive of those values. The willful failure to punish crime is to condone the crime. Revenge is an appropriate emo-

tion and its institutional result — state-sanctioned punishment under law — is a valid exercise of governmental power.

But if it is socially necessary and morally right that offenders convicted of serious crimes be given proportionate punishment in order to restore a sense of justice among the rest of us, why should the taking of a life of the worst criminals be off limits?

First, because the death penalty does not deter homicide. If it did, the moral balance would weigh heavily on the other side, for the taking of the evildoer's life would be balanced against the saving of innocent lives. Human morality should not be so arid that it fails to take into account all consequences.

Next, the death penalty distorts law and corrections in many ways.

Adoption of the death penalty will raise loud and acrimonious arguments that it is not being applied evenhandedly to black and white defendants, or to defendants who kill white or black victims. States with capital punishment tend to develop rules of criminal procedure that are not evenhanded but bend over backward to give the defendant every consideration to be sure that the trial will be error-free. Such procedures may affect non-capital trials as well, injecting undue leniency in the criminal courts.

The lengths of trials will increase, fewer guilty pleas will be obtained, and

the number and complexity of appeals and collateral attacks on convictions will create a new industry for lawyers. Public costs for prosecution and for indigent defense will skyrocket in capital cases. Murder cases that now take days to try will eat up weeks of court time.

Prisons with death rows exhibit high levels of tension among all prisoners, which puts greater strain on correctional workers. Death row conditions are more difficult to maintain at decent levels and draw a disproportionate number of legal challenges.

The distortion and added costs of criminal justice would not be sufficient arguments against capital punishment were it not for the fact that the actual imposition of the death penalty in America today carries such odd and problematic moral results. Those who favor executions are rightly outraged at the horrible acts of the criminals. Under our constitutional law death can only be imposed for aggravated murder. One can easily imagine cases of rape, torture and mutila-

tion by totally depraved criminals not resulting in death — where execution is morally called for but deemed constitutionally disproportionate. On the other hand, some of the most horrifying killings — including serial murders — are committed by persons whose mental capacities are so low that their conviction and execution would raise issues of legal culpability.

Many have an expectation that capital punishment will usher in an era of untouchable poetic justice. It is more realistic to expect a host of far more troubling questions of public policy and morality if capital punishment were adopted.

Finally, it must be kept in mind that methods of execution create peculiar symbolic and ethical problems. The

Continued on Page 13

Marvin Zalman is chairman of the department of criminal justice at Wayne State University in Detroit. This column originally appeared in the *Detroit News*.

**Smith, Pollack:**

## AG's porn commission report: not without its hidden costs

By Alexander B. Smith and Harriet Pollack

Are there unintended consequences stemming from the adoption of the recommendations of Attorney General Edwin Meese's Commission on Pornography?

In July of this year the Attorney General's Commission concluded that exposure to obscene and pornographic material was an important cause of "sexual violence, sexual coercion or unwanted sexual aggression." This group rejected the majority report of the 1970 President's Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, which found "no evidence that exposure to or use of explicit sexual materials plays a significant role in the causation of social or individual harms such as crime, delinquency, sexual or nonsexual deviancy or severe emotional disturbances."

Many social science researchers and scholars have disagreed with the Meese Commission's report and have charged that the major conclusions were reached on the basis of biased reading of inconclusive, complicated and frequently contradictory evidence which was selectively ignored or emphasized. Nevertheless, the Meese Commission hastened to recommend that appropriate Federal laws be enacted which would make it easier to obtain convictions and increased penalties in obscenity and pornography cases. This commission also criticized what it termed "striking underenforcement" of state obscenity and pornography laws, specifically calling some large cities, including New York City, to account.

Let us assume that the conclusions of the Meese Commission are valid and that Federal and state law enforcement agencies should become more active in arrests and prosecutions. The Attorney General should be aware that both Federal and state government will have to face the problem of supplying additional police

and other criminal justice personnel to enforce the new laws. This increase in staff will have to be added to the currently needed additional police, prosecutors, judges, probation, institutional and parole personnel required to cope with the recent sharp increase in violent crime. Most jurisdictions, including the Federal Government, already have problems meeting their current budgetary needs for criminal justice. Mr. Meese and the state officials will have to keep this in mind when moving to implement the recommendations of the Commission on Pornography.

If law enforcement officials were now polled, we believe their responses would agree with those we elicited when we interviewed police chiefs and prosecutors in 17 major American cities for the 1970 President's Commission on Obscenity and Pornography to ascertain their views on the enforcement of obscenity and pornography laws. To a man (there were no female prosecutors or police chiefs at that time) all insisted that they were strongly against all obscenity and pornography, even when broadly defined. However, they were likewise unanimous in insisting that they could not afford to assign their people to enforce obscenity and pornography laws at the expense of making arrests and conducting prosecutions for murder, rape, robbery, burglary, assault and larceny. We are certain that the problem of contending with scarce resources has not changed.

We believe that the Attorney General should consider the pragmatism rather than politics of the recommendations of his commission.

Alexander B. Smith is professor emeritus of sociology at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York. Harriet Pollack is professor of government at John Jay and chairman of the department of public administration and government.

## Other Voices

*A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.*

### Tucson crime spreading fear

"Shocked day after violent day by ugly assaults, brutal rapes and grisly murders, Tucson is getting mad as hell. But it's an impotent anger, fueled by fear. With each rape, shooting, knifing, beating or unearthed body, we ask ourselves, 'What can be done?' Unfortunately no satisfactory answer to that question has been found by Tucson or any other city terrorized by crime. Police Chief Peter Ronstadt says Tucson's violent-crime rate is not as severe as that in many cities of similar size. He also says the crime rate in the city is down so far this year. But that's no reassurance. Not when rape more than doubled in fast-growing areas surrounding the city. Ronstadt says Tucson just hasn't adopted a 'big city' attitude yet to go with its explosive growth and the big-city crime that comes with it, and he's right. He's also right when he says the city's recent fear is unreasonable considering the overall crime rate and the size of our city. But if adopting a 'big city' attitude means being prisoners in our homes, or that we resign ourselves to a certain statistical level of crime as if random brutality were as unavoidable as lightning bolts — then we can't accept that. Instead, let's do what we can to let drug dealers, rapists, murderers and their ilk know that Tucson has had it with crime. We may not be able to prevent all crimes, but we can prevent criminals from committing more. There's nothing wrong with a little fear if it makes us more careful. And there's nothing wrong with getting mad as hell if criminals get the message that we're not gonna take it any more."

— *The Tucson Citizen*  
July 25, 1986

### Drug deals, and wheels

"The same Federal law allowing the seizure of Lamborghini and stretch limos from big-time drug merchants also permits confiscating the cars of small-time crack users. New York officials are starting to do just that, and good for them. Car seizure is a heavy penalty, but crack is a heavy drug. Federal drug enforcement agents and New York City police, looking for new strategies, studied the Federal forfeiture statute and found that it allowed the confiscation of a vehicle if used even in a small purchase of drugs. They sprang their new weapon last week, surprising 30 drivers, mostly from New Jersey, who police said were observed buying crack in Manhattan. In addition to being arrested, the accused buyers lost their cars. Unless they can prove they didn't have drugs, the cars become Federal property. The forfeiture statute may be a blunt ax, but Congress, following an outraged public, knew what it was doing when it wrote the law. Let the ax fall on crack buyers as well as sellers, and begin breaking up the market for this deadly drug."

— *The New York Times*  
Aug. 7, 1986



The term "being neighborly" may have an old-fashioned ring to it, but there is nothing old fashioned about getting to know your neighbors — especially when a friendly neighbor could prevent your house from being burglarized or your car from being stolen. This simple concept, which might entail nothing more than looking out the window when you hear a suspicious noise or asking an unfamiliar repairman some probing questions, may be the very glue that holds the social fabric together.

One leading practitioner and theorist in the field of community crime prevention, John A. Calhoun, executive director of the National Crime Prevention Council, believes that in its purest form crime prevention is simply watching out and helping out. And the NCPC has been practicing what it preaches, helping out crime-prevention groups and police departments for the past four years. Established in October 1982, NCPC serves as the secretariat organization to the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign and the nationwide Crime Prevention Coalition. Moreover, in conjunction with the

Advertising Council, NCPC has been responsible for the creation and promotion of that crime-hating canine, McGruff the Crime Dog.

Calhoun, the organization's first and only executive director, brings to his job a dedication to community involvement and "civicness" that really boils down to a genuine concern for people. And don't be misled by the name of his current organization — NCPC sponsors and promotes a variety of neighborhood activities such as clean-up campaigns and after-school programs for teenagers. The council offers guidance, advice and reproducible materials to local police departments who want to begin crime-prevention projects in their area. On a more limited basis, NCPC also offers hands-on assistance to local law enforcement.

While the average citizen may not be familiar with the National Crime Prevention Council, it seems that nearly everyone knows the council's mascot, McGruff, the trenchcoated anti-crime pooch. According to Calhoun, McGruff has been the one of the most successful public-

service ad campaigns handled by the Advertising Council. McGruff has appeared on *The Cosby Show* three times and on national news programs at seven o'clock. "That's rare for public service," said Calhoun. "Often these public-service ads get shown at 2:30 in the morning during 'Godzilla Meets the Slime Monster.'"

Calhoun contends that a broad-based approach to crime prevention is essential, to its recognition by institutional law enforcement and local government. On top of that, crime-prevention techniques that strengthen neighborhood bonds are essential to our survival as a society. When stressing the need for neighbors helping neighbors, Calhoun uses the example of an individual who has safeguarded his home and his family but unwittingly allows civilization to crumble around him because he did not reach out to his fellow man. You may be safe as a result of having 82 locks on your door, a TV camera in your hallway and a bulletproof car, but, Calhoun asks, is that living? "Is that what we want society to be? The answer is a resounding 'No.' We want people to be safe, but for God's sake, part of what we've got to do is to create some sense of civicness."

**"There are two victims of crime — the individual and the social fabric. People mistrust each other, and somehow the civic life-blood begins to dry up."**

## John A. Calhoun

**Executive director of the National Crime Prevention Council**

Law Enforcement News interview  
by Jennifer Nislow

**LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS:** The NCPC's study entitled "Crime Prevention: Status and Trends 1986" suggested that the biggest problem faced by crime prevention programs is securing resources. In fact, it's been said by some people in crime prevention that some police chiefs merely pay lip service to the concept of prevention. What can be done to rectify this?

**CALHOUN:** There are a couple things. The first is to make certain that crime prevention is seen as a really broad-based community concern. Obviously, as law enforcement is part of the overall local political structure, crime prevention is a felt need among citizens and it will so be expressed. Of course, as you well know, come budget time prevention activities are often the first things to go, but it's really hard to build a constituency around that. So what you really have to do is look at strategies which pull in a number of neighborhood watch leaders, along with school officials and others, and in this way make their voices known to law enforcement officials and to those who fund law enforcement.

I think there's another thing, too, which is to make crime prevention fairly broad based. If it's simply based on reduction of crime, I think the constituency will be

narrow. But if it's also involved with more community-building activities it has a chance to be broader, whether it's reaching out to victims or doing something about housing or doing something about potholes, litter cleanup or things like that. The opportunity for manifest signs of community health will be there, and the constituency will be expanded.

**LEN:** How can a police chief evaluate a crime prevention program in his area? If crime goes down in an area with a neighborhood watch program, for example, does that speak to success, or does it simply mean that crime is relocating to other areas, sort of like chasing a bubble under a rug?

**CALHOUN:** There is some dispute in the literature whether crime is displaced if you have a good crime-prevention program. But the thing that convinces me is that a good hit of crime is largely opportunity, and if the opportunity is not there it's not going to happen. It's somewhat random. So I basically disagree with the displacement theorists. I haven't really been convinced by the literature, and there's enough literature on the other side to say that there's not really displacement.

When you're talking about evaluation, that's another big question. There have got to be two general measures. One is whether the particular crime that was

targeted went up or down — and I think you've got to look at it over time. The other thing is what people in the field are calling neighborhood cohesion, to the extent that I know Jennifer and her family and her kids and you know me and care about me. The extent that we see that neighborhood cohesion is the extent to which you're going to see lower crime rates.

Frankly, I'm of the school that really believes that there are two victims of crime — the individual victim and, if you will, the social fabric. People begin to mistrust each other, people lock themselves in, and somehow the civic life-blood begins to dry up. There's a real danger for society at large to be a victim. So when we evaluate, we've got to look at both, and there are indeed measures which can look at community cohesion. When you shop, are you afraid to go out? Do you shop only at certain times? Do you know your neighbors? These kinds of questions, and social scientists have designed questionnaires to measure them. There are other evaluation things, but one of the easiest things in terms of a particular crime is whether things changed. You've got to do that for an extended period of time. We all know that certain crimes go up in the summer. So you might start your program in April and think you're being very successful, then all of a sudden it goes up because it's the summer, and then it may drop back

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# **'The tremendous challenge for crime prevention is looking at crime and at what we call distrusting communities. People who don't trust agencies and don't trust their neighbors.'**

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below previous levels. So if there's one message about evaluation, it's that you have got to do it over time. You may reduce crime, it may follow the same general pattern. But in general, it's really, really important to look at both what's happening in terms of an individual crime as well as trying to measure something about the social fabric — and that can be done.

It all comes back to the definition of crime prevention, which, to us, is both "watch out" and "help out." We've got to do both, obviously. If we just stress the "watch out," we're all locked up behind peepholes, iron bars and isolated. Safe, but isolated. There's no society.

## **Neighborly virtues**

LEN: That seems to speak to something you've mentioned in the past, the idea of civilization crumbling around the individual who has safeguarded himself, his family and his possessions but who does not reach out and help his neighbor.

CALHOUN: That's absolutely right. You have somebody saying, "Boy, I'm safe because I made it to my bulletproof car and I scooted down a concrete conduit and I made it through the secured elevator and past the TV cameras in my doorway, and I have 82 locks and a peephole on the door." Wonderful, but is that living? Is that what we want society to be? The answer is a resounding "No." We want people to be safe, but for God's sake, part of what we've got to do is to create some sense of civiness.

LEN: It would seem to be a rather tall order to get neighbors to truly care about each other and about each other's welfare. What sort of programs does NCPC promote to engender neighborhood cohesion?

CALHOUN: In our new kit, "Partners in Crime Prevention," we talk a lot about programs which would not just simply be neighborhood watch, but would also include giving a hand to victims in your community, getting together to talk about addressing issues, like after-school programs for teens, let's say. Let's say the issue is frightened elderly. You could do a lot in terms of driving the elderly to and from meetings and things like that. We talk of neighborhood cleanup — James Q. Wilson's "broken window" philosophy — getting neighbors together not just to watch out for themselves and their cars but to rally for a neighborhood cleanup.

LEN: Are these kinds of things done more easily in an urban, suburban or rural environment?

CALHOUN: That's a damn good question. It's probably more easily done in a suburban environment — not rural, just because the numbers are going to be a little bit tougher. But where we really have to do it is in the urban environments, where the crime issue is obviously greater. That's one of the biggest challenges in crime prevention. Most crime-prevention literature assumes three things: One, that we own property; second, that we share a corpus of values, and third, that we don't move. Yet where is most of the crime committed? Where there's not a lot of shared values, where there's a lot of transience, and where people don't own. People won't care about their neighbors, they figure what the hell, I don't have a stake in this place. I'll even foul my own nest; I'll steal from my neighbors or I'll hurt somebody who may be my own race. So the tremendous challenge

for crime prevention is looking at crime and at what we're calling distrusting communities. Not necessarily core cities, but people who don't really trust their own agencies and don't really trust their neighbors. We are now just completing the first draft of a very exciting project funded by the MacArthur Foundation to look at crime-prevention programs in tough, urban areas. It's a little like placer mining; you go through a lot of gravel and sand, but when you find a gold nugget it's really exciting. We're looking at a variety of programs in the area.

LEN: What sort of programs, for instance?

CALHOUN: They range from programs like housing projects in Boston, where kids and parents get together and work with the Housing Authority to report instances of vandalism, graffiti, overflowing dumpsters and such to the Housing Authority, and the Authority has agreed to respond. You have programs in some communities where employment programs have been started for teens. There's a program called COPE in Baltimore, a program run by police where they went in and not only made a couple of major drug arrests, but they realized there was no cohering glue, the community virtually had no leaders, so they helped create leadership. They realized the kids had nothing to do, so they went to the Department of Recreation and got them to build a park. Crime was reduced as a result of all this.

## **Get 'em while they're young**

LEN: Given the rather frequent outcry about teenagers who commit crimes, it seems that teenagers are just as frequently the victims of crime. What is NCPC doing to involve youngsters in crime-prevention activities?

CALHOUN: First let's look at the matter of why there is this phenomenon. One factor would simply be the age — they're staying out late, they're taking more risks, and also the peer culture is very strong and they're going to be in groups and testing their wings in a lot of areas. A second thing is that with certain teenagers there is a real sense of despair, especially among what we'd have to describe as the underclass, people who are locked into a poverty culture and who see virtually no place for themselves. They're simply going to say "this is not my society" and they're going to lash out at anyone. If the anyone happens to be another teenager, they'll lash out at them. A third thing is that teenagers report crimes less than any other age group, by a dramatic margin.

# **"If we just stress 'watch out,' we're locked up behind peepholes. Safe, but isolated."**

There is interesting speculation as to why. One speculation is that they don't trust authority, another is that they don't take the time, and another is that they may be victimized one day but they may be the victimizer the next. So they may be afraid that if they report it somebody'll come and talk to them. So there's that sense of why the high rates of victimization — and they are really high. For assault, it's 10 times that for those over age 65. For young black males, the statistics are absolutely frightening. One out of every 21 black males will die of homicide before age 24. That's an epidemic; it just staggers the mind.

Now, what we're doing is really two or three things. One is that we've recently published a book called "Making a Difference: Young People and Community Prevention." What it does is to say that instead of considering teens simply as a source of the problem, let's look at teens as potentially the solution. What we did was go throughout the country and look at programs where teens were the major actors. Miami has a high school with a weapons detector that was screening out many weapons daily: knives, guns, etc. They started a youth watch, a school watch program that also involves peer counseling, law enforcement and the PTA. They reduced crime to almost nothing. The metal detectors were removed and the school superintendent said it was the best year ever. In Cleveland a fairly rough high school had a program called Big Buddies. Older kids were tutoring younger kids who were somewhat shaky, abused kids who were starting to get into trouble. In San Antonio, one of the school districts there had Hispanic kids doing neighborhood cleanup and painting Hispanic motif murals where there once was graffiti. In Huntington, Ind., high school sports stars, the leaders of schools, were going into third- to sixth-grade classes to drug and alcohol abuse talks. And I'll tell you, I have a nine-year-old daughter and I'm absolutely certain she would've followed this gorgeous, brilliant cheerleader to

the end of the earth. This was a leading student, a gymnast and a cheerleader, and I pushed her as to why isn't she seen as a goody-two-shoes and a Girl Scout. She said that her best friend was killed drunk in an automobile accident. So to have kids of this caliber talking to third through sixth graders, the young kids, from reports I've gotten, are listening.

## **Getting through**

LEN: Some teenagers, it would seem, have a sort of natural disdain for any kind of organized activity that smacks of official authority, and I'd imagine that crime-prevention programs would fit the bill. How does NCPC overcome this resistance in order to get teenagers involved in these activities?

CALHOUN: Well, largely because they are, in the main, going to be running these programs. One thing we found in these programs was three or four principles that made the programs go. One is that it's not adults doing it for these poor, sick, lost teenagers. Teens have a major role in the governance of the programs. Second is that the project's got to be seen as worthwhile. That doesn't mean it can't be a project that involves a lot of hard work, like a cleanup, but if somebody deems it important that's a key thing. Third is that they're going to get some recognition — maybe their picture taken for the newspaper, or the mayor comes by, or whatever. They just love that recognition. So these things seem to make it go.

Now, the other thing we're doing that's important is that we have designed a law-related education curriculum on teen victimization. A great number of high schools throughout the country have law-related education programs, and what we've done is write a teen victimization component with the National Institute for Citizens' Education in the Law. It's been tested in five cities, and it's just taken off like a rocket. The kids love it because it affects them. And, the last two modules are that the kids have to do some project, either in the school or in the community, and it's really remarkable. They've done some awfully exciting things. One of the students in south Florida did a cable TV thing on crime in the community, for instance.

A third thing is our public education effort. We have advertising, our public service ads featuring McGruff the Crime Dog, and then as people want information there's a booklet about youth and crime prevention. And if anybody wants to get really involved we have what we call a kit that is packed with reproducibles.

Let's say you're running a police department and you want to get the word out about teen victimization. In this kit are roughly 60 or 65 things you can print up and put your own name on, dealing with various topics of crime relating to teens, including running away, suicide, drug abuse and so forth. The kit is called "Watch Out, Help Out: Teen Action Kit," and the majority of it is in reproducible form. People really love it.

We are also involved in an employment program for teenagers in the core city. We're experimenting with it in three cities: Cleveland, St. Louis and Baltimore. This gives kids a chance to be trained in the private security industry, and the results have been rather remarkable. It's cut down on the dropout rate, it gives kids after-school jobs and the promise of employment. The head of a major security firm in Baltimore says they've been the best recruits he's had. We've done this with funding from the American Can Foundation, matched by local foundations.

## **The revolving door**

LEN: In many cities, police officers are assigned to the crime-prevention unit for two years and then are transferred to other duties. As you see it, does this practice hurt the growth and acceptance of crime-prevention units within police departments? Might it be better to establish some sort of promotional ladder for officers in the crime-prevention squads to make that assignment a little more desirable?

CALHOUN: I sure agree. I don't know quite what it would look like, but I certainly think it should be a coveted assignment. I think it represents really the essence of policing, which is getting to know the citizenry, giving the citizens advice about how they can protect themselves, being a trusted conduit of information, being seen as part of the people and part of the community. The foot-patrol experiments in Flint are, to me,



# LEN interview: NCPC's John Calhoun

really a crime-prevention measure. These people were seen as part of the community. As a matter of fact, in Flint, from what I understand, when some of these guys are about to be transferred the community really raises holy hell. So I think this has got to be seen not as an intreating or novel assignment, but as a vital and a coveted assignment, and something where the police are saying, "Hey, we can't do it all, and we shouldn't do it all, and we have to create a role of crime-prevention officer which will relate to and bring the citizenry into what we do." We have to say that we want a law-enforcement person in a department and a unit which is really a critical unit, which is involved in educating the citizenry and bringing the citizenry in in sensible, coherent, responsible ways.

**LEN:** From your own experience with officers assigned to crime-prevention units, have these officers generally found such an assignment rewarding, or is it more likely that they anxiously await transfer?

**CALHOUN:** From what I've heard, it's much more the former. They've loved it, they've gotten out, whether they do work in the schools, where the kids really welcome them, or give speeches to civic groups or in neighborhoods. They've found that they have much closer contact with citizens, they get a lot more stroking, a lot more positive feedback, and from law-enforcement officers I've talked to, or crime-prevention officers, they seem to be indeed a very happy group. Their pain is a vocational one; if they want to advance, usually they have to get out of crime prevention. But I think the one problem is that occasionally from their peers they get things like "That's not real law enforcement that you're doing; you're not really doing the tough man's work here."

**LEN:** So the peer feedback suggests that crime prevention is a peripheral part of law enforcement?

**CALHOUN:** In part, and it's also a cultural thing. It's not culturally part of the Wyatt Earp syndrome. I'm not saying that all law enforcement does that, but I think a lot of these law enforcement folks do have, on occasion, some issues with their peers who are saying that this isn't real police work.

**LEN:** What can be done, if anything, to give crime-prevention units a greater standing or acceptance in law enforcement's priority list?

**CALHOUN:** Strong, bold chiefs who have to say that this is a critical function, who will raise it up and pay it well and select top people for it. When that begins to happen, people will see this as an important, coveted assignment, just like the detective or whatever.

**LEN:** Does NCPC offer any hands-on assistance to local law enforcement?

**CALHOUN:** We do. We've completed a study for the town of Clifton, N.J., a comprehensive crime-prevention plan which pivoted around law enforcement, yet it brought in other major departments in the city: schools, recreation, the elderly, transportation. We did that under contract with the city. Where our staff is really stretched thin, what we do is have documents and publications, and people can write to us for what we have. But if somebody wants — we can only take on a couple a year — we would be delighted to do a comprehensive crime-prevention plan for a jurisdiction; we have done it and done it well. It's not just having a plan, either. It's also involving citizenry and law enforcement in a way that the major actors are committed to it and will see to getting it done.

## Intolerance for being victimized

**LEN:** Are citizens more willing now than they were some years ago to go out and take on crime-prevention duties? Not just formalized efforts, let's say, but the type of situation where a woman's purse might be snatched and passersby chase and hold the thief until police arrive. Are those situations flukes, or is there a genuine attitude change afoot?

**CALHOUN:** I think we're seeing more of the latter. It's so hard to quantify, but since nobody can quantify it my answer can't go challenged, right?

When you see movements like MADD, Mothers



McGruff the Crime Dog, NCPC's canine spokesman, became the philatelist's best friend in 1984 when his face and message were adopted for a postage stamp.

Against Drunk Driving, and the groups springing up for victims, I think it speaks to a growing intolerance in this country for being victimized. That's great, but of course the danger is that you flirt with the whole vigilante dimension, and that's a real issue. There has to be citizen involvement and citizen awareness, but without people taking the law into their own hands.

**LEN:** Might the reason that crime prevention hasn't traditionally been given a high priority by police have something to do with the fact that crime prevention can't be quantified in the same way that other, more reactive duties can be? In other words, you can easily tell how many cars were stolen in a given area over a

## The vigilante dimension: man killed by crowd

David Mota, 20, was beaten to death with a fence post by a crowd of spectators last month after killing a teenager and wounding three bystanders, according to authorities.

A report from a Los Angeles County Sheriff's deputy, Chris Robbins, said that Gerardo Valle of Val Verde, Calif. had attempted to intervene in a street fight between two youths outside a party when he was killed by Mota.

Mota, said Robbins, was reported to have seized a shotgun from his car when he saw Valle intervene. "He got a 12-gauge shotgun and fired once in the face, killing Valle," Mota then turned, Robbins added, and fired two or three rounds into the crowd of 30 to 60 people, striking three of the bystanders.

"The remaining portion of the crowd charged Mota, jumped him and started beating him with a fence post. They beat him to death in the street," said Robbins.

Police have not determined how many were involved in the incident; the crowd had broken up before deputies arrived and there were no arrests.

Mota's body, said homicide investigators, had apparently been dragged some 30 feet from the street into a front yard in Val Verde, 45 miles northwest of Los Angeles near the Ventura County border.

Authorities do not know what set off the street fight. Investigators are also trying to determine if the fight and the gunfire were related to the party, said Robbins.

given period of time, but it's not as easy to tell how many were not stolen as a result of one prevention effort or another.

**CALHOUN:** It's a good question, and that's one very, very good reason for crime prevention's being shunted off. I think the way you've got to do it is somehow get enough money and gumption to start a program and then measure it and then go to your city council and county commissioners and say, "Look, we started this, and here's how many thefts we had. Then we did the crime-prevention program, and here's how many people we enrolled and how many lectures we did, and here's what came out. It dropped." It might be the same pattern but it's 15 percentage points lower. Or, tell them you took this attitude survey, and here's what the community felt about itself beforehand and here's what it feels about itself now. That's the way to do it, but it's after something has gotten started. Somebody just has to be a believer and step up and say this is good for the community and for law enforcement and for the town, and then be very careful in measuring it.

**LEN:** Could police be doing more in terms of crime prevention? Have you been disappointed by the nature or extent of police participation in these efforts?

**CALHOUN:** I have found tremendous commitment from individuals, and I cannot tell you the amount of work they do, the amount of overtime that they do not get paid for, the amount of lectures and all. So I've been impressed with individuals; I've not been impressed with institutional commitment.

**LEN:** How does one go about changing that particular status quo?

**CALHOUN:** Again, I think it's getting a critical mass. It's getting enough officers involved, and the citizens around them. Officers have to be increasingly unafraid to say to citizens that if you really want this you've got to begin to talk to your chief or your county council about getting this into the budget, as opposed to just passively accepting business as usual. So this commitment out there is just wonderful; it really makes us enthusiastic and makes our job easier because we learn so much from the field. But it's just a very few departments that support it in the way it should be supported.

## The official spokesdog

**LEN:** As you noted, one key element in the NCPC's crime-prevention arsenal is your advertising efforts. How much of an impact has McGruff the Crime Dog had as an advertising spokesman?

**CALHOUN:** Well, there was a survey done by the University of Denver in '82, which showed that over 50 percent of the American public recognized the symbol, and half of those took crime-prevention action, whether it was for themselves, in terms of their behavior, their home or their car. So that's a quarter of the American populace. We've done a number of ads since then, and the Advertising Council, which is the group that puts together the ads for the Peace Corps, the Red Cross, the anti-drunk driving ads and so on, they estimate that the figure is now much, much higher. As a matter of fact, we're trying to get some money this year to do a survey to see the recognition rate and, more important, whether people's behavior has changed as a result of the ads.

**LEN:** Are there any plans to commercialize McGruff, say as a Christmas item, to bring him more into the pop-culture mainstream?

**CALHOUN:** There already is. Dakin, which makes Garfield and the others, is handling McGruff, and he's a very popular item with them. There's a McGruff doll and a puppet. You can buy those in regular stores. There's also a lot of other things, like coffee cups, pencils and t-shirts, along with a variety of other items, that are available through our licensing agent, so if anybody's interested they can just drop Mac Gray [director of the Office of Crime Prevention] a letter and ask him about our specialty products. A lot of law enforcement folks buy these things, for instance, and give them away or sell them at fairs as fund-raisers for crime-prevention activities.

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# LEN interview: Calhoun on crime prevention

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**LEN:** Over the long haul, do you see McGruff achieving the same venerated status as, say, Smokey the Bear?

**CALHOUN:** I sure do. As a matter of fact, in the last couple of years we've been one of the most successful Advertising Council campaigns in the entire country, right behind U.S. Savings Bonds. If you're a station manager in Des Moines, you've got to play some public-service advertising, and you can play ads for drugs or drunk driving or whatever — it doesn't mean you have to play us — but we were one of the most frequently played ads over the last couple years of any of the Ad Council campaigns. We've been on The Cosby Show three times, and I don't think they've ever had a campaign that's done that, and we've been on the New York and Washington evening news at seven, and that's rare for public service. Often these public-service ads get shown at 2:30 in the morning during "Godzilla Meets the Slime Monster." But it's been incredibly popular over a very short span of time.

**LEN:** Why are public service announcements put on at such inconvenient times? Why are there so few?

**CALHOUN:** It's basically because TV does not get paid by public service ads. It gets paid by cereal and beer companies and others. They have to do this as a public service. That's why we make ads of varying lengths — 20 seconds, 30 seconds and a minute so if they have an extra 20 seconds in there they could slip it in.

**LEN:** Is there a need for more public service announcements?

**CALHOUN:** Yes, there is and we're trying to get more in the share. Our advertising slipped last year because we simply didn't budget as much as we had in the past. We didn't do billboards, we didn't do as much radio and it slipped. So we're going to go at it this year and we plan to get right back up there where we were.

**LEN:** How "heavy" can public service announcements be? They often seem to approach topics in a soft sell way. Which approach works best, in your opinion?

**CALHOUN:** I would have to defer to the advertisers on this. I think largely they are that way because that

is what the advertisers feel the networks will play. That's the problem. I think that frankly, there are certain subjects like drug abuse which we should treat more heavily and look at things like a chalked area where a corpse was, or maybe even a picture of a corpse, or maybe even a blown-up car, or somebody in jail saying something like "these people suggested drugs." Drugs are ripping through our culture with such a vengeance. I'm giving you two answers. One is that in large part, the advertising people know what will play but we may have to take the gloves off on some of these issues.

**LEN:** What role does corporate business play in crime prevention?

**CALHOUN:** Some of them help with funding. Chevron Corporation contributes money to us and some others do. Others help underwrite some material for us, some of the kits, some research, a little bit of publishing, maybe. Also, many corporations are doing stuff for their own employees both because they want to be good citizens — to be seen as being good by their employees — but also, suits, "you didn't protect me, I got hurt at work." The Connie Francis suit, she was at Holiday Inn or some other hotel chain and she got raped. So it's partially self-interest and partially altruism. We're developing an employee crime prevention kit that not only involves an employee at work but an employee to and from work and things like the employees — with so many single parents working — and their kids at home. So businesses have a tremendous stake in crime prevention for themselves, for what goes on around them right outside their doors and for the well being of their employees.

**LEN:** Could they be doing more?

**CALHOUN:** Yes.

**LEN:** Such as?

**CALHOUN:** All of the above. We are soon coming out with a kit which will show them month by month various projects they could take on with their employees, with their communities, check lists, all sorts of things that could be done. Affairs for the community,

protecting sensitive information — we've designed specific crime prevention activities for every month. This is going to be very exciting, the kit will be out in early September. We are also publishing a book on evaluating crime prevention programs. It's entitled, "What, Ms. Evaluate?" It's written for people who don't like it, who are scared of it and who don't think they could do it. It's written for the practitioner who doesn't know anything about evaluation and for somebody who wants to influence policy. It's being printed right now — it'll be out in about two weeks.

**LEN:** What exactly is the chain of command among NCPC, Citizen's Crime Prevention Coalition and the Crime Prevention Council?

**CALHOUN:** We are non-profit. I have a board, the National Crime Prevention Council Board and I report to that Board. They are the ones who really make the decisions. However, there is a Crime Prevention Coalition and that coalition is made up of 103 members and about 36 states with a balance of groups ranging from the National Sheriffs' Association to the Boys Clubs, the Urban League, National Conference of Christian and Jews, PTA. Their role is advisory. They give us tremendous input. What should the content of our ads be next year — we have a steering committee on that. What materials do we need and we'll make up task forces for that — a task force on youth, a task force on the elderly. They've really been helpful. As well as getting out our material, they get our first run of material free so they all get a copy of the evaluation document, the kit, so it really pays to be a member of the coalition. You get a lot of free material.

**LEN:** As the first executive director of NCPC, were you given a free rein as to how you wanted to set up the organization?

**CALHOUN:** Within the constraints set by the board and the Coalition. There were certain things they were going to do and they were really set in their creed and that was do the advertising and then do material related to that. But expanding to things beyond that like book publication and education projects, those just sort of naturally evolved. Of course one doesn't do this unilaterally, you check with the Board and let the Coalition know what's going on and keep them apprised.

**LEN:** There are methods used by law enforcement for obtaining information that involve giving rewards for information. Why have these methods evolved? Does it suggest a lack of faith in traditional law enforcement?

**CALHOUN:** I really don't know. I'm really agnostic on that. Maybe it's a way of encouraging people to make an effort and results will occur.

**LEN:** Is there a danger that the reason for the crime prevention movement will eventually be obfuscated by bureaucracy? By a movement that gets so large that the purpose of it gets lost in a bureaucratic maze?

**CALHOUN:** You have asked a very profound question. With anything that starts off as a mission, there is absolutely that danger. The way to me, of saving it from that danger, is very strong and consistent citizen involvement and in that way it will be accountable and straight forward.

**LEN:** So is the answer keeping it on a grass roots level?

**CALHOUN:** Very much so.

**LEN:** How do you keep the momentum going?

**CALHOUN:** I think through citizen involvement, through material we come out with — success stories.

## The Security Management Institute

John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Professional Security Management Course:  
Preparing for the Certified Protection Professional (C.P.P.) Examination

September 29 - December 8, 1986  
Monday evenings from 6:00-10:00 P.M.

This course is designed for persons in or seeking a career in security management. It particularly stresses the testing areas outlined by the American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS) for its Certified Protection Professional designation. The course will cover eight mandatory C.P.P. examination areas: emergency planning, physical security, investigations, protection of sensitive information, legal aspects of security management, personnel security and substance abuse. Cost: \$195.00

### How to Start and Operate a Security Business

October 24-25, 1986  
9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.

This two-day seminar is designed for individuals interested in starting a business in any of the following areas:  
★ Guard Services ★ Alarm Company ★ Investigative Agency ★ Security Consulting  
Presentations in each of the areas will be made by persons who have their own company and have been successful in the security field. The speakers (security entrepreneurs) will address the problems and pitfalls of starting your own business as well as their formulas for success. The seminar will deal with: financing, contract writing, equipment, proposal preparation for clients, management problems, law/regulations/liability, personnel selection, licensing and labor relations. Cost: \$195.00.

### Special Peace Officer Training Course

October 17 - November 14, 1986

All courses will be held at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. For more information, contact:  
Security Management Institute

John Jay College of Criminal Justice  
444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019  
Telephone: (212) 247-1600  
Executive Director: Prof. Robert A. Hall, C.P.P.

### Coming up next in LEN:

An inside look at the Philadelphia Police Department when LEN interviews Police Commissioner Kevin Tucker



# Administration mobilizes for fight against drugs

Continued from Page 1  
to inform the public on the dangers of drugs and the merits of the prevention campaign; strengthening law enforcement; protecting the public and providing help for those involved with drugs, and seeking international cooperation in limiting the flow of drugs into the country.

Some officials have said that the President's new antidrug campaign would be funded by cutting back certain programs within the U.S. Department of Education. Reagan's plan is expected to cost \$100 million.

The Democratic leadership in Congress, meanwhile has been crafting its own comprehensive drug program that would cost anywhere from \$2 billion to \$3 billion.

While public concern about drugs has been steadily on the rise, the emergence of crack, a purified form of cocaine which hit the streets less than a year ago, has served to galvanize awareness and promote community activity to a level that has not been seen in a decade or more.

According to Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, the educator and psychologist, the epidemic use of crack has gotten to a point where "people are revolting." Heroin, said Clark, gave the impression of being surreptitious, but "this is so blatant that people had to react."

On the legislative front, Rep. William Hughes, the chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on crime, has been pushing legislation that would command substantially higher fines from high-level dealers of such drugs as heroin, PCP, LSD, cocaine, synthetic heroin and designer drugs. Hughes's bill would also impose mandatory minimum prison terms of five to ten years with no hope of probation or a suspended sentence.

The maximum fine for trafficking in these drugs would increase from \$250,000 to \$2 million for individuals and \$5 million for organizations, with the penalties doubling for repeat offenders. The legislation also provides for doubled penalties if youths under the age of 21 are involved in the

distribution of the drugs or if the drug-trafficking offense results in death.

The rush to direct legislative attention to the drug problem has turned into a virtual stampede in the halls of Congress, some observers say. "Every committee is having hearings and getting legislation out," said Rep. Charles Rangel of New York, who chairs a special House committee on narcotics control.

According to Dr. Carlton Turner, the White House drug-policy adviser who has counseled First Lady Nancy Reagan in her antidrug campaigning, "the mood of the country" has changed about drugs. Although concern about drugs seems to rise every two years as election time approaches, said Turner, the Administration has worked steadily to raise public awareness about drug abuse.

Concern over growing drug-abuse problems has also prompted the makers of Members Only sportswear to sponsor a nationwide \$6-million, 15-month advertising campaign to steer young TV viewers away from drugs. The ads will feature a variety of sports celebrities, along with at least one political figure, New York Gov. Mario M. Cuomo.

# Task force hits Mexico border

Continued from Page 1  
ficers already stationed along the border have been given authority to make drug arrests in addition to their primary responsibility of catching illegal aliens. While drug arrests have been made in the past by Border Patrol officers, the arrests were made under questionable legal authority, officials said.

New equipment, including five Aerostat radar balloons, four E-2C radar planes, six helicopters and two C-130 transport planes equipped with what officials are calling sensory equipment, will be purchased or turned over by the military for the anti-drug effort.

The Customs Service has been chosen to coordinate the effort, which will be run from a command center in El Paso.

One element of the enforcement program which Mexican officials contend will not be approved involves allowing Customs Service aircraft to chase the planes of suspected drug smugglers over the border into Mexico. The proposal, discussed by junior officials of both countries, is one that has long been resisted by the Mexicans.

Tentatively, Customs Service aircraft, which are now prohibited

from flying over the Mexican border, would be allowed to chase drug smugglers up to 100 miles into Mexican territory. The Customs Service aircraft would follow the plane until it landed and then notify Mexican authorities of its location.

Mexican authorities could participate in the chase if they wished and would make any arrests when the planes landed. The plan would be in effect for a 60-day trial period before any permanent decision was made.

While the United States has consistently urged the Mexican Government to allow pursuit over the border, Mexican officials say such pursuit is an infringement of national sovereignty. Such prohibition, U.S. officials assert, hinders efforts to stop drug smuggling.

"As long as drug smugglers are free to return their planes to Mexico and land in safe haven," Customs Commissioner William von Raab said last May, "the United States effort is doomed to failure."

In a related action, the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee urged that the Coast Guard be allocated an additional \$150 million to support its role in the drug-enforcement effort.

## Comm. Ward: Take the long way home

Continued from Page 1  
ticularly to young, suburban buyers who might have borrowed their parents' cars to cross the George Washington Bridge to buy crack in Washington Heights.

All those arrested during the four-day sweep were charged after agents and police saw them engaged in "blatant transactions." The average age of those arrested was 25, but the ages ranged from 16 to 39.

Even if those arrested are acquitted of charges, they still may not get their cars back, according to Robert Strang, a spokesman for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. For the seizure to be upheld, he noted, the Government need

only produce a preponderance of evidence that the vehicle was used in a drug transaction, not prove it beyond a reasonable doubt as is required in criminal cases.

Sterling Johnson, the special state narcotics prosecutor, said the criminal justice system is going to be the least of the problems faced by those arrested "when they come home without momma's car or without daddy's car."

According to Robert M. Stutman, special agent in charge of the DEA's New York office, all cars that are ultimately kept by authorities would either be sold or reserved for use by Federal agents and the police.

## Klein: 'We are going to keep plugging away' at the problem

Continued from Page 5  
ing efforts in Orlando, Tallahassee, Sumter County and Dothan, Ala.

Chief Klein said the group has taken out contracts for the murder of undercover detectives in some cities, but he declined to be more specific.

The "bulk" of distributors were picked up during Operation Crack-down, said Klein, but he added that their ranks will not be left empty for long. "What we have in our area — and I don't think it's just unique to our area — is the non-capacity of the court system to be able to deal with the usually extremely large influx that this continuous round-up of crack dealers is creating," he said.

To make room in the jails or in the state prison system, he added, it is almost a matter of "one goes in the front door, one goes out the back door." Klein complained that many of those arrested and re-arrested are soon back on the street again selling crack.

The abundance of dealers, said Klein, is due in part to the relatively simple production of crack. Crack, which can be produced in the privacy of one's kitchen, is instantly effective, highly addictive and potentially lethal for anyone suffering from hypertension or heart problems.

While crack dealers are often back on the street in a relatively short time, Klein believes that investigations such as Operation

Crack-down and similar operations in the planning stages are important for the community. "It puts out a clear message that we are going to keep plugging away" at the problem, he said.

Looking further down the road, however, Klein said that only through educating the public on the dangers of crack and through legislative statutes directed at consumers is law enforcement go-

ing to make any real headway.

"I think that in the state of Florida, with our minimum mandatory sentences, we need to be looking at legislation at least at the level of a four-year, mandatory sentence simply for the possession of crack cocaine," said Klein. "Until we get to that point, we're only going to be spinning our wheels and it's just going to overtake us."

**Zalman**

## The Death Penalty

Continued from Page 8  
punishments chosen by a particular society are a reflection of its culture.

The tremendous ambivalence about execution in America today is seen in the sudden adoption of poisonous injection as the method of execution by a growing number of states. The rationale is that the method is "painless." Yet, when the state executes a heinous criminal, it should convey the message that an act of evil is being required. A life is taken for a life. The quasi-medical symbolism of death by injection reduces the criminal to the status of a social nuisance who is being "put to sleep" to enhance social hygiene. This is degrading the status of the criminal as a human being who chose to do evil. If we

opt for capital punishment, we could at least have the moral courage to use a method that brings home the enormity of the crime and the necessary ugliness of the punishment imposed.

The negative aspects of capital punishment outweigh the positive. Public safety will not be enhanced by executions, but by a more effective criminal justice system.

The introduction of capital punishment would become a running issue of contention and division between people. But, most importantly, justice is done when a murderer is convicted and spends his life in prison. On the whole, we no longer need to execute criminals to expiate their evil

## Florida police report growing threat from crack

Continued from Page 5  
the survey, that some teenagers have turned to prostitution to support their addiction to crack.

While crack is often sold near nightclubs and bars it is also sold at illegal gambling dens, the survey said. Dealers often rent cheap apartments or motel rooms to use as crack houses where the substance is produced and users congregated. Agencies indicated that two groups were distributing crack — the well known "Miami Boys" (see accompanying article) and local dealers. The Miami Boys are a network of young, black dealers believed to supply

crack in Florida, Georgia and Alabama.

Dealers usually keep only a small amount of the drug at any given location to avoid large seizures. Crack can be concealed in prescription bottles, matchboxes, aluminum foil or Vicks inhalers with the medication removed and the plastic tube cut off at the tip.

Seventy-six percent of the police agencies reported an increase in violent crimes and burglaries in their area. Twenty-four percent reported an increase in robberies, and 46 percent acknowledged increases in burglary.



# Jobs

**Police Officer, Certified.** The Tucson Police Department is recruiting quality certified police officers. Candidates must be currently certified by the Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council or an equivalent certifying agency of another state. Applicants must be at least 21 years of age at the time of completion of academy.

Candidates must also meet the following requirements: vision no worse than 20/100 uncorrected in each eye, correctable to 20/20 in one eye and 20/30 in the other; pass written and physical fitness tests; undergo comprehensive background investigation, psychological evaluation, placement interview and medical examination, and pass polygraph examination.

Preference will be given to applicants who meet all of the following criteria: employment with an agency serving a population greater than 50,000; street experience in excess of one year, and law enforcement employment that includes at least some portion of the 12-month period prior to application. Minimum starting salary is \$1,771 per month; maximum starting salary is \$1,955 per month.

Inquiries should be directed to Sgt. Mariann Hermes-Hardy, Recruitment Coordinator, Tucson Police Department, Personnel Section-Recruiting, P.O. Box 1071, Tucson, AZ 85702-1071. Telephone: (602) 791-4529.

**Police Officers.** The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department is accepting applications for entry-level police officer positions.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age (no maximum) at time of testing, and must be a U.S. citizen with high school diploma or GED certificate. Applicants must also have vision no worse than 20/200 in each eye.

Excellent starting salary offered, along with comprehensive benefits package. Generous holidays, along with paid vacation and sick leave and excellent retirement benefits. Uniforms and equipment furnished by the department.

To obtain additional information or to apply, write or call: Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Personnel Bureau, 400 E. Stewart, Las Vegas, NE 89101. (702) 386-3497.

**State Trooper.** The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is accepting applications for entry-level positions with the Pennsylvania State Police.

Applicants must be between 20 and 29 years of age and be a high school graduate or possess GED. Weight should be proportionate to height, and vision must be at least 20/70, correctable to 20/40. All candidates must U.S. citizens of good moral character and a resident of Pennsylvania for at least one year prior to making preliminary application.

Applicants for the positions, which are non-Civil Service, must pass written exam, strength and agility test, physical exam, background investigation and oral interview.

Salary is \$535.80 biweekly during academy training and starts at \$16,024 annually upon graduation. Overtime and shift differential paid, along with annual clothing maintenance allowance.

To apply or to obtain additional information, write to: Director, Bureau of Personnel, Pennsylvania State Police, 1800 Elmerston Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17110.

**Deputy Sheriff.** The Sarasota County, Fla., Sheriff's Department is now seeking qualified applicants for the position of Deputy Sheriff (Patrol Division).

Applicants must have an associate's degree or the

equivalent with no experience; experienced applicants must have 30 semester hours. Eyesight must be 20/100 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20. Screening process includes successful completion of written exams, strength and endurance test, polygraph and oral board. Annual salary ranges from \$16,000 to \$22,984 plus educational incentive monies, depending upon experience. Estimated time to maximum salary is 3 to 12 months, depending upon experience. Benefits include paid vacation, sick leave, group medical and dental insurance, life insurance, Florida State Retirement System, permanent shifts.

To apply, send resume or contact Personnel Intake, Sarasota County Sheriff's Department, P.O. Box 4115, Sarasota, FL 33578; (813) 355-9350.

**Corrections Officer.** The Palm Beach County, Fla., Sheriff's Department is seeking officers for its detention center.

Applicants must be at least 19 years old and a U.S. citizen with high school diploma or GED. Eyesight must be at least 20/70, correctable to 20/30.

Starting salary is \$1,162 per month during training, \$1,484 after training. Salary is negotiable for those already certified.

For further information or to apply, write or call: Personnel and Training Office, Palm Beach County Sheriff's Department, 3228 Gun Club Road, West Palm Beach, FL 33406. Telephone (305) 471-2040, Monday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. AA/EOE.

**Executive Director.** The Pennsylvania Crime Commission is seeking an executive director to be chief executive officer of an independent agency mandated to investigate organized crime and

corruption in the state.

Applicants must have a bachelor's degree from an accredited, four-year college or university; administrative experience commensurate with the requirements of the position; experience in governmental liaison activities; must be knowledgeable in public relations; familiar with government and foundation grants; have knowledge of Federal, state and local law enforcement activities and operations; a minimum of 10 years experience in law enforcement, including at least five years supervising investigations and knowledge and experience in law enforcement intelligence, including collection, analysis and assessment. Selection will be made by five commissioners of the Pennsylvania Crime Commission.

Salary is up to \$55,000. The closing date for applications is Oct. 1. Interviews will be scheduled tentatively for November and December.

To apply, send resume to: Executive Director Search Committee, Pennsylvania Crime Commission, Suite 470, 1100 East Hector Street, Conshohocken, PA 19428.

## Educating minors is a major league concern.



Youngsters need positive guidance and support - at home and in school - to achieve their maximum potential.

They're looking for role models. It's our responsibility to show them the benefits of good health and quality education.

Share some time and energy with your neighborhood school. This will send an important message to students and staff. And it just may be the best education you ever received.

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NATIONAL  
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FORUM

A part of the National School Safety Center, Inc. and the David M. Winfield Foundation.

**Public Safety Deputy Chief.** The city of Kalamazoo, Mich. is seeking an experienced public safety administrator for its 305-member, consolidated police-fire department.

Duties include responsibility for day-to-day administration of personnel, deployment, policy development, operational analysis and labor relations under the direction of the chief.

Applicants must have a comprehensive background in law enforcement and/or fire science as well as strong supervisory and financial management skills. A Bachelor of Arts degree in public administration is desired, preferably supplemented by course work in criminal justice and fire sciences.

To apply, write to: City of Kalamazoo, Human Resources Division, 241 W. South St., Kalamazoo, MI 49007.

## Assistant Director

Monroe Community College is seeking an assistant director for their Criminal Justice and Public Safety Training Center.

Responsibilities include supervision of law enforcement program managers; development, design and evaluation of training programs; coordination of interagency training relationships, and administrative duties in areas of budget, personnel, facilities and planning.

A master's degree in criminal justice, public administration or closely related field is preferred. Applicants must have a minimum of three years law enforcement experience, an extensive training background, demonstrated success in supervision of professional personnel and administrative experience.

Salary is negotiable. Send resume, cover letter, official transcripts and three letters of reference to: Donald Nickason, Associate Vice President for Administrative Affairs, Monroe Community College, 1000 East Henrietta Road, Rochester, New York, 14623. Application date ends Oct. 10, 1986.

## This Periodical is Indexed in The Criminal Justice Periodical Index

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# Upcoming Events

## OCTOBER

15. Legal Update. Presented by the Kent State Police Training Academy. To be held in Kent, Ohio. Fee: \$25.
- 15-17. Basic Radar Operation. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$125.
- 16-17. Contemporary Terrorism. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Pittsburgh, Pa. Fee: \$350.
- 20-21. Policewomen Today: Problems, Alternatives & the Future. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. To be held in New York. Fee: \$150.
- 20-21. Introduction to Microcomputers for Police. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$250.
- 20-22. Hostage Negotiations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.
- 20-22. National Institute on Investigation & Prosecution of Narcotics Conspiracy Cases. Presented by Washington Crime News Services and the National Institute on Economic Crime. To be held in Arlington, Va. Fee: \$325.
- 20-24. Human Relations. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$200.
- 20-24. Video Operations. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.
- 20-24. Design and Development of Physical Fitness Programs. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).
- 20-24. VIP Protective Operations. Presented by Police International Ltd. To be held in Washington, D.C.
- 20-24. Property Crime Program. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$325.
- 20-24. Supervising Civilians in Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

- 20 & 27. PR-24 Basic Batoo Training. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$470.
- 20-31. Instructor Techniques. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$300.
- 20-Nov. 7. Command Training Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.
- 20-Nov. 12. School of Police Supervision. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$500 plus \$50 for books (\$300 for institute members).
- 21-23. Symposium for Microcomputers in Law Enforcement. Cosponsored by the Institute of Police Technology & Management and Law and Order magazine.
- 21-23. Street Survival II. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Biloxi, Miss. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$75 (first two days only); \$50 (third day only).
- 21-23. Child Sexual Abuse: Strengthening Kentucky's Response. Presented by Eastern Kentucky University and the state Department of Social Services. To be held in Louisville, Ky.
- 21-24. Police Planning and Research Methods. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).
- 21-24. Security Seminar. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex.
- 22-23. Interrogation Techniques. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. To be held in Columbus, Ohio. Fee: \$100.
- 22-23 & 29-30. Advanced Police Photography II. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$610.
- 22-24. Use of Microcomputers for Police Records Management. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.
- 23-24. Tactical Pistolcraft. Presented by

- the Milwaukee Area Technical College. Fee: \$65.
24. 3rd Annual Justice Safety and Loss Prevention Conference. Presented by Eastern Kentucky University. To be held in Richmond, Ky.
- 26-Nov. 1. Providing Protective Services. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$2,100.
27. Admiral Stansfield Turner on Understanding and Countering Terrorism. Presented by The George Washington University, Continuing Engineering Education Program. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$515.
- 27-28. Crime Scene Investigation. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$510.
- 27-29. The Administration, Management & Supervision of a Field Training Officer Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.
- 27-30. Technical Countermeasures. Presented by the Peregrine Institute of Security. To be held in New York.
- 27-31. Planning, Design and Construction of Police Facilities. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).
- 27-31. Seminar for the Police Traffic Commander. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.
- 27-31. Managing the Internal Affairs Function. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Columbus, Ohio. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).
- 27-31. Comprehensive Police Fleet Management. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.
- 27-31. Microcomputer Assisted Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 27-31. Bodyguard Operations. Presented by Police International Ltd. To be held in Washington, D.C.

- 27-Nov. 7. At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Panama City, Fla. Fee: \$475.
- 28-30. First Annual Conference of the North American Association of Wardens and Superintendents. To be held in Lexington, Ky. For details, contact the Training Resource Center Project, Eastern Kentucky University.
29. Observing Gestures. Co-sponsored by the National Training Center of Polygraph Science and the California Academy of Polygraph Science. To be held in Los Angeles.
29. Legal Considerations in Private Security. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$50.

## NOVEMBER

3. Civil Liability. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$50.
- 3-4. Auto Theft. Presented by the Kent State Police Training Academy. To be held in Kent, Ohio. Fee: \$45.
- 3-5. Population Impact Analysis. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.
- 3-5. Bicycle Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.
- 3-7. Continued Case Studies in Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$400.
- 3-7. Police Artist Workshop: Composite Drawing. Presented by the Institute for Environmental & Forensic Sciences. To be held in Mobile, Ala. Fee: \$300. For more information, write or call: Dr. Ed Waldrup, Department of Pathology, University of South Alabama, College of Medicine, 2451 Fillingim Street, Mobile, AL 36617. (205) 471-7780.
- 3-7. Organized Crime. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To

- be held in St. Petersburg, Fla. Fee: \$200.
- 3-14. U.S. Armed Forces Traffic Management/Accident Prevention. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 3-14. Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX). Presented by the Administration of Justice Program, Pennsylvania State University. To be held in State College, Pa. Fee: \$695.
- 4-6. Sects, Cults & Deviant Movements. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.
- 4-7. Telecommunication Operations & Management. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Reno, Nev. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).
5. Investigating Sex Crimes. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$100.
- 5-6. Burglary Investigation. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$100.
- 5-6. Street Drugs, Clandestine Labs & Narcotics Investigations. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.
- 5-7. National Conference on Crime Prevention through Environmental Design. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$300.
- 5-7. Police Discipline Workshop. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$300.
7. Interviewing Sex Crime Victims. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$80.
- 8-15. Third Annual International Conference. Sponsored by the Police Management Association. To be held in Honolulu, Hawaii.
- 10-11. Corporate Aircraft Security. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Honolulu. Fee: \$350.
- 10-12. Commander's Course in Hostage Negotiation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.
- 10-12. Terrorism Symposium. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$225.
- 10-13. Police Internal Affairs. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$325.
- 10-13. Civil & Vicarious Liability. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).
- 10-14. Automated Crime Analysis. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$475.
- 10-14. Law Enforcement Fitness/Instructor Certification. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 10-14. Administering a DWI Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.
- 10-14. Crimes Against Property. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$200.
- 10-14. Police Instructor Development. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Corpus Christi, Tex. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).
- 10-14. Police Motorcycle Rider Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.
- 10-21. Crime Prevention Technology & Programming. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 10-21. Police Motorcycle Instructor Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$1,000.
- 10-21. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Panama City, Fla. Fee: \$475.

# Directory of Training Sources

- American Society for Industrial Security, 1555 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1200, Arlington, VA 22209. (703) 522-5800.
- ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.
- Broward County Criminal Justice Institute, Broward Community College, 3501 S.W. Davis Road, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314. (305) 475-6790.
- Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062.
- California Planners, P.O. Box 5137, Berkeley, CA 94705. (415) 486-8340.
- Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 386-3308.
- Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.
- Criminal Justice & Public Safety Training Center, 3055 Brighton-Henriette Tower Line Road, Rochester, NY 14623-2790. (716) 427-7710.
- Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. (209) 676-6487.
- Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Joanne L. Klein, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614. (419) 362-5665.
- Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007.
- Eastern Kentucky University, Training Resource Center, 105 Stratton Building, Richmond, KY 40475. (606) 622-1155.
- Eastman Kodak Company, Attn: Lee

- Schilling, Law Enforcement & Security Markets, 343 State Street, 5th Floor, Building 20, Rochester, NY 14650.
- Essex Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad Street, SE, Gainesville, GA 30601. (404) 535-8104.
- Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.
- George Washington University, Continuing Engineering Education Program, Washington, DC 20052. (800) 424-9773.
- Institute of Police Technology and Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216.
- International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. (301) 948-0922.
- International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60146. (312) 953-0990.
- International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners, Attn: Dave Butzer, (503) 796-3128.
- Kent State Police Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Building, Kent, OH 44242. (216) 672-3070.
- Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.
- Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. (203) 655-2908.
- National Alliance for Safe Schools, 501 North Interregional, Austin, TX 78702. (512) 398-8688.
- National Association of Fire Investigators, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Suite 300, Chicago, IL 60604. (312)

- 939-6050.
- National Association of Police Planners, c/o Ms. Lillian Taylor, Portsmouth Police Department, 711 Crawford Street, Portsmouth, VA 23704. (804) 393-8289.
- National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507. (702) 784-6012.
- National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507.
- National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.
- National Intelligence Academy, Attn: David D. Barrett, 1300 Northwest 62nd Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309. Telephone: (305) 776-5500.
- National Police Institute, 405 Humphreys Building, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093-5119.
- National Training Center of Polygraph Science, 200 West 57th Street, Suite 1400, New York, NY 10019. (212) 755-6241.
- New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babcock College, Drawer E, Babcock Park, MA 02157.
- Pennsylvania State University, McKeesport Campus, Continuing Education Department, University Drive, McKeesport, PA 15132. (412) 678-9501.
- Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802.
- Peregrine Institute of Security, 68 Vestry Street, New York, NY 10013. (212) 431-1016.

- Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), The Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-0262.
- Police Management Association, 1001 22nd Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20037. (202) 833-1460.
- Police Management Institute, University of Houston-Downtown, 1 Main Street, Room 1001-South, Houston, TX 77002. (713) 221-8690 (in state); 1-800-527-3127 (outside Texas).
- Professional Police Services Inc., P.O. Box 10902, St. Paul, MN 55110. (612) 464-1080.
- Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1126 (24-hour desk).
- Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.
- Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-5661.
- Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. (214) 690-2370.
- Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.
- University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 738-8155.
- Washington Crime News Services, Attn: Catherine Smith, 7043 Wilmatt Road, Springfield, VA 22151. (703) 641-6600.



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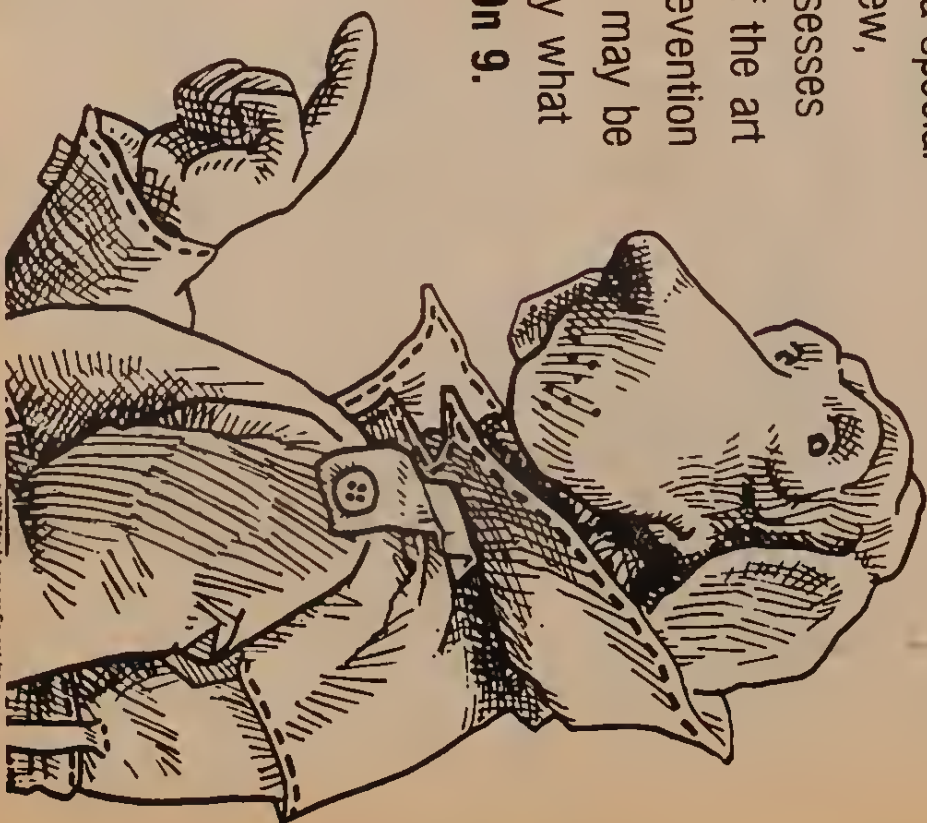
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## Bringing up McGruff

What's a dog without a master? What's a police dog without a handler? McGruff the Crime Dog is not lacking for master or handler in the person of John A. Calhoun, executive director of the National Crime Prevention Council. In a special LEN interview, Calhoun assesses the state of the art in crime prevention today. You may be surprised by what you read. **On 9.**



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